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De Klerk Opens A Door

Partial Lifting Of Emergency Is Gesture to ANC

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Addressing an obstacle to negotiations with the African National Congress, President Frederik W. de Klerk announced Thursday that the state of emergency would be lifted in three of South Africa's four provinces.

Mr. de Klerk said in Parliament that the state of emergency, which has been in effect for four years, would expire at midnight on Friday in Transvaal, Cape and the Orange Free State.

It continues in Natal, where 3,000 people have been killed in factional fighting between the Zulu movement Inkatha and the United Democratic Front, which is allied to the African National Congress.

"After thorough consideration of all the factors, I have decided to announce there will no longer be a general countrywide state of emergency but that henceforth it will exist in Natal only," the president said.

The move was viewed as an attempt to undercut Nelson Mandela's call for sanctions to be maintained against South Africa on grounds that not enough has changed.

Mr. Mandela, who is on a six-week tour of 13 countries, held talks on Thursday in Paris with President François Mitterrand. He said of the partial lifting of the state of emergency: "We are happy it has been lifted, but do not claim it as a victory for the ANC, although everyone knew it that it was one of our main demands. It is a victory for the people of South Africa as a whole, both black and white."

Mr. de Klerk said he was budgeting nearly $380 million in additional funds to recruit and support more policemen to combat violence like that in Natal.

The president said that 10,000 more policemen would be added to the nation's 60,000-member police force in the next year. He also said that more whites conscripted for military service would be made available for duty as policemen. Two months ago, he dispatched troops into Natal to help the police patrol black townships.

A white parliamentary by-election on Wednesday in the Natal constituency of Umlazi, outside Durban, suggested white electoral support was shifting to the rightist Conservative Party, which opposes any weakening of apartheid.

The governing National Party

See DE KLERK, Page 8

The Associated Press

ESTONIAN NAMED NEW RUSSIAN PATRIARCH — Russian Orthodox clerics deliberating Thursday in Zagorsk as they elected Metropolitan Alexi of Leningrad and Novgorod, an ethnic Estonian, as successor to Patriarch Pimen, who died on May 3. The new patriarch is considered a strong Gorbachev backer.

Hitachi Reaches Milestone With Chip Prototype

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Hitachi Ltd. said Thursday that it had developed a prototype memory chip that can store 16 times more information than the highest-capacity models now in commercial production, an ability that will make it easier for future computers to store voices and detailed images.

The apparent reaching of this industry milestone would add to Japanese dominance in the field of computer chips that store data.

The new chip can hold more than 64 million bits of information. Hitachi did not say when it would be available for commercial production, although industry observers have predicted these units will not be ready until 1995. Nonetheless, the announcement of Hitachi's experimental chip came far earlier than expected.

The memory chip currently in broad use in most computers is the 1-megabit, meaning it holds 1 million bits of information. Major Japanese and U.S. manufacturers are now shipping the next generation, 4-megabit chips.

Within two years, 16-megabit models are expected. For these, a number of Japanese and U.S. concerns have already announced cooperation agreements to minimize the enormous costs of developing and testing new chip designs.

Although Hitachi has surprised the industry, it is far from certain that it will be able to maintain whatever lead it holds today. There is much debate in the electronics business about what kind of manufacturing processes will be required to make the ultra-thin circuits that are packed onto memory chips of such density.

Hitachi said its experimental chip consists of 140 million electronic devices, crammed onto a surface that measures only 9.74 millimeters by 20.28 millimeters (0.4 inches by 0.8 inches).

The complexity of manufacturing a 64-megabit chip is what makes Hitachi's announcement particularly impressive, analysts in Tokyo said. "Companies have announced 64-megabit designs before, but no one has announced a prototype until today," said Thomas Murtha, who follows the Japanese electronics industry for Baring Securities (Ja-

See CHIP, Page 15

East's Leaders Back Overhaul Of Warsaw Pact

Gorbachev Joins Their Calls For a Democratic Grouping

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev joined East European leaders Thursday in calling for the transformation of the Warsaw Pact into a democratic grouping of independent sovereign states, symbolically ending 45 years of Soviet military domination over Eastern Europe.

A statement issued after a one-day meeting of Warsaw Pact leaders in Moscow said that the dissolution of Europe's division into opposing military blocs "is becoming irreversible."

The leaders also expressed a readiness for "constructive cooperation" with NATO members and neutral countries in the creation of a new pan-European security system.

The meeting of Warsaw Pact leaders was the first since corrupt Communist regimes from East Germany to Romania crumbled in a chain of popular revolutions. Only two of the leaders who participated in the last Warsaw Pact summit meeting, in June 1989, are still in power. They are Mr. Gorbachev and President Wojciech Jaruzelski of Poland.

Participants in the meeting on Thursday quoted Mr. Gorbachev as saying that the alliance, which was created in 1955 as a Soviet response to the NATO, would have to change radically in order to survive. A Hungarian spokesman, Laszlo Balacs, said that the Soviet leader called for the formation of cooperation bodies between the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The East European leaders effectively agreed to maintain the alliance during a transitional period, during which its character and function will be examined by a commission of all seven member countries. The commission has been instructed to report to an extraordinary meeting of alliance leaders to be held in Prague by the end of November.

"The states represented at the meeting will begin to review the character, functions and activities of the Warsaw treaty, and will start its transformation into a treaty of sovereign states with equal rights, formed on a democratic basis," the joint declaration said.

Before the meeting on Thursday, the Hungarian prime minister, Jozsef Antall, described the Warsaw Pact as an outdated organization and said that he saw little use for it in the new Europe. East European sources said that the Romanian delegation also talked about leaving the alliance, but said it was willing to take into account the interests of other countries.

For most of its existence, the Warsaw Pact has functioned as a kind of military and political enforcement agency, ensuring Soviet domination over the countries of Eastern Europe. The military leaders of East European countries were obliged to take orders from Soviet generals through the alliance's integrated command structure.

NATO foreign ministers see Soviet movement toward allowing German membership. Page 4.

Participants in Thursday's meeting quoted Mr. Gorbachev as saying that the Kremlin could envisage "basically every sort of transformation of the Warsaw treaty, including various forms of membership."

His remarks appeared to be directed particularly at Hungary which, according to East European sources, has expressed a wish to pull out of the alliance's military command.

"This is all a very, very extraordinary feeling," said East Germany's new minister for disarmament and defense, Rainer Eppelmann, a minister whose anti-nuclear church services in East Berlin helped provide the impetus for the peaceful uprising in East Germany in October.

Mr. Eppelmann predicted that the Warsaw Pact would survive at least nominally until a new pan-European security order could be established. He said it was conceivable that East European governments would accept a new formula under which Warsaw Pact troops could only be stationed in their own country.

The Kremlin has already reached agreement with Hungary and Czechoslovakia on the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops by the end of 1991. Some Polish leaders have called for the Soviet military presence in Poland to be cut sharply, to 15,000 noncombat personnel from the 40,000 troops now stationed there.

The Soviet Union still has more than 350,000 troops stationed in East Germany, an important bargaining chip with the West in negotiations over German reunification.

EC Currency Must Be Coined From Mark's Mold

By Leigh Bruce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Fears of German economic dominance are helping to push the 12 European Community countries faster down the road toward adopting a common currency, according to economists and officials around Europe.

Ironically, however, the common currency will probably be remarkably like the Deutsche mark — if not the West German currency itself.

For while the West German authorities maintain that they do not want to take over the economic management of Europe, they are likely to insist that the common European currency be just as strong as the German money it will replace.

If no move is made to introduce a different common currency, economists say, the mark will emerge as the de facto common European unit. Increased freedom of capital movements, closer market integration and the mark's growing dominance all point in that direction.

That, however, "is not acceptable for the others or for Germany," said Mark Cliffe, chief economist at Nomura Research Institute in London.

"Europeans are already not especially pro-German," said Larry Anderson, chief economist at Deutsche Bank Capital Markets Ltd. in London. "The Germans do not want to find themselves in the position of determining the level of unemployment in Spain, for example."

Besides creating political tensions, increased demand for the German currency would undermine the strict monetary policies of the West German central bank, the Bundesbank.

With such forces propelling both Germany and the other countries toward a common currency, a growing number of economists wants to groom the European Community's ECU, or European Currency Unit, to star in that role.

Negotiations on the details of a currency union, including the creation of a European federal banking system, are gaining momentum.

According to Peter Pietsch, an economist at Commerzbank in Frankfurt, "the point of no return has been passed. I am convinced the ECU will be the single European currency eventually."

But Mr. Pietsch and other analysts warned that if the single currency cannot be the mark for political reasons, it

See ECU, Page 13

Kiosk

Shamir Forms A Government

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Interim Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has succeeded in forming a narrow, rightist government, a government spokesman said Thursday.

"There is a new government," said the spokesman, Yossi Olmert. "It will be a nationalistic right-wing government but one dedicated to pursue the peace process." Mr. Olmert said that Mr. Shamir had the backing of 62 members of the 120-seat Knesset, or legislature, and that he would tell President Chaim Herzog on Friday that he had formed a coalition.

General News

The Pentagon will study the effects of a 25 percent cut in its force structure. Page 3.

Ethnic clashes in Kirghizia are 'out of control,' a Soviet minister warns. Page 2.

Business/Finance

EC agreed on controlling "mad cow" disease, and three nations lifted bans. Page 11.

West Germany trade surplus fell sharply in April to its lowest level in 2½ years. Page 11.

Crossword Page 7.
Classified Ads Page 18.

Dow Close	The Dollar in New York	
2,897.33 Down 14.32	DM	1.694
	Pound	1.689
	Yen	152.65
	FF	5.7105

Tomorrow: Weekend

The Weekend section — whose features include a profile of Jerome Robbins, one of the century's greatest choreographers — will appear tomorrow rather than today because of production requirements.

Study in East Finds Unsafe Atom Plants

By Marlise Simons
New York Times Service

BONN — After closely studying nuclear plants in Eastern Europe, West European scientists have concluded that the reactors fall far short of Western safety standards and in many cases should be radically modified or closed.

The experts, from West Germany, France and other nations, said that while they had long doubted the safety of the oldest Soviet-made plants' design, they now are also worried by problems in materials, construction, maintenance and emergency procedures.

The most detailed of the studies has been made of four nuclear reactors in East Germany.

These are pressurized-water reactors, of a design different from that of the Soviet Union's ill-fated Chernobyl plant.

Experts said their findings on the four East German reactors would apply to 12 other reactors of the same 1960s design and vintage built in Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union itself.

"These are carbon-copy machines" said a European specialist in nuclear safety. "What you condemn in one, you condemn in all."

Experts have also expressed concerns, although less pressing ones, about some later Soviet-designed reactors already operating or still under construction in Eastern Europe.

"Without improvements, many installations do not meet the Western consensus of what is safe," said a senior official of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, after recently returning from visits to several of the plants.

At the Paris-based Nuclear Energy Agency, run by the industrialized countries, specialists seemed worried.

"We think the safety problem in Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union," an agency safety spo-

See EAST, Page 8

In Romania, a Warehouse for Doomed Children

By Mary Battiata
Washington Post Service

VIDELE, Romania — On the second floor of the state-run institution here, dazed children lie or sit in iron cribs in closed, stuffy rooms. Their foreheads are speckled with flies and with scabs and bruises that come from banging their heads and mouths on crib rails. Some cry, but most are silent and appear bewildered behind their bars. They have the doomed air of laboratory animals.

Down the hall, other cribs hold smaller children, pale skeletons suffering from malnutrition and disease. Despite the heat of the day, several of the children are wrapped in dirty blankets. From one still bundle, only a bluish patch of scalp is visible. Asked if the child inside is alive, an orderly says, "Of course," and pulls back the cover. The tiny skeleton stirs, turns onto its side and groans.

This is one of Romania's homes for abandoned, malnourished and disabled children, one of the human warehouses filled by the policies of the late dictator Nicolae Ceausescu. It is called the Home for the Deficient and Unsalvageable. Thousands of families, forced by the state to produce babies, deposited infants in institutions like this.

Six months after the revolution that toppled Mr. Ceausescu, little has changed in these homes, despite the intervention of international relief organizations. Conservative estimates of foreign relief officials suggest that 15,000 children — and possibly as many as 30,000 — are still living in conditions that one French doctor described as "something between Auschwitz and Kampuchea."

French, Dutch and Swiss medical organizations came across these homes in February while trying to trace Romania's infant AIDS epidemic. They were stunned.

"I had never seen anything like this not even in the poorest countries in the world," said Guilhem Delmas, director of a medical team from the French relief organization Doctors of the World stationed in Bucharest. "It was unbelievable to me that such conditions could exist in Europe at the end of the 20th century."

International relief organizations working to compile a complete list of the orphanages and homes estimate that there are 350 to 500 of them. Romanian government statistics indicate that 15,000 children are housed in orphanages alone.

Mr. Delmas said there could be as many as 40,000 children in such facilities, if homes for the mentally handicapped are included. In one home, 40 percent of the children died last year of infectious disease and neglect, Mr. Delmas said.

The children are the legacy of a 1965 Ceausescu decree that forbade birth control or abortion and closely monitored pregnant and fertile women to see that the law was obeyed. Some of the children were injured during botched abortions or deliveries in Romanian hospitals. Most arrived because their families, faced with shortages of food and heat, felt unable to provide for them.

"Children were abandoned because mothers were forced to have children," said Dr. Gheorghe Jipa, director of Bucharest's Victor Babes hospital. "In our country, it was very frequent, because of the misery and bad living situation we were in. Even girls in the eighth grade were compelled to have a child when they became pregnant."

The home here in the village of Videle, a 90-minute drive southwest from Bucharest, is not considered among the worst. Yet a staff assistant said matter-of-factly that "about 30" children, or nearly one-fourth of the total 135 child residents, die each year. The home's handful of orderlies have little or no medical training and scant knowledge about the causes of death.

"Sickness, agitation," suggested one.

Since discovering the homes, teams of doctors and international charities have been visiting them, delivering medicine and supplies and urging Romania's post-revolutionary government to help make improvements.

Romanian state television showed pictures of one home, but otherwise the government has been slow to respond, Mr. Delmas and others said. There have been a few improvements, but mostly in homes nearest Bucharest, the ones visited by foreign television teams.

In many of the homes, leaky roofs still funnel rain water onto children's beds. Food is sometimes served by throwing it on the floor. Staffers hardly know their charges' names, much less their medical problems. Children are handcuffed to beds so tightly that

See KIDS, Page 8

Luc Gilleron/Sygma

Abandoned and mentally handicapped children in a center in Oravita, a Romanian mining center.

West Eases Controls on Technology

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — Responding to political change in Eastern Europe and intense lobbying from Western companies, the major industrial powers, including the United States, agreed Thursday to a sharp reduction of controls on high technology exports to Warsaw Pact nations.

After a two-day meeting, the 17 members of a watchdog group known as Cocom also said that Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia could soon enjoy still greater access to sophisticated products on the ground that they now pose a minimal strategic threat to the West.

With German economic unification only weeks away, Cocom further took note of the special case of East Germany and agreed to lift most remaining restrictions on exports to the country pending political union between the Germanys.

U.S. officials said the list of sensitive products had undergone its most drastic revision since 1949 when all NATO countries except Iceland, plus Japan and Australia, set up the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Exports Controls to prevent Western technology from being used for military purposes by the Soviet bloc.

"We have adopted measures that will enable Eastern European countries to move ahead with the modernization of their economies," said Allan Wendt, special representative for strategic technical policy at the State Department. "These are crucial decisions for these countries."

But Mr. Wendt added that, following the principle of "higher fences around fewer products," Cocom had also agreed to tighten controls on exports of "truly sensitive items." "This will be possible because we have agreed on a common standard of enforcement," he said.

As an example of this, the Unit-

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Kirghizia Clashes 'Out of Control,' Minister Warns

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet interior minister, Vadim V. Bakatin, said Thursday that clashes over land allocation in the Muslim holy city of Osh were in danger of escalating into a conflict between the neighboring Central Asian republics of Kirghizia and Uzbekistan.

Mr. Bakatin called for joint discussions between the Communist authorities and opposition groups to put an end to a wave of ethnic violence that has claimed more than 380 lives this year.

Addressing the Soviet legislature, Mr. Bakatin said that the police were no longer able to control interethnic conflicts.

According to the Interior Ministry, at least 48 people have been killed and more than 300 injured in four days of rioting in southern Kirghizia. The disturbances have spread to the Kirghizian capital Frunze, where several thousand students held protest meetings Thursday to demand the resignation of the republic's Communist Party leaders.

Police and army units have sealed off all roads between eastern Uzbekistan and southern Kirghizia in order to prevent further clashes between the two communities. Mr. Bakatin said that thousands of people armed with pikes, stones, and other weapons were standing at the boundary of the two republics "spoiling to take vengeance for grievances."

Mr. Bakatin suggested that a meeting of "representatives of the authorities and social forces" of all 15 Soviet republics adopt a joint declaration guaranteeing the rights of ethnic minorities.

He said that such a meeting could also set a date for the signing of a new treaty to replace the now outdated 1922 treaty that established the Soviet Union as a federation of socialist republics.

According to Mr. Bakatin, some 1,500 regular army troops, 900 Interior Ministry troops, and 450 KGB border guards have now been sent to Osh to separate the warring factions. The minister said that 11 people had been killed during the last 24 hours alone.

Uzbeks make up around 12 percent of the 4.2 million population of Kirghizia, one of the poorest regions of the Soviet Union. Both Uzbeks and Kirghiz are predominantly Sunni Muslims, speaking different Turkic dialects.

The Kirghizian authorities on Thursday extended the state of emergency and nighttime curfew to Frunze, where security forces on Wednesday fired warning shots to disperse crowds throwing stones at Communist Party leaders. Leaders of a new Kirghizian opposition group known as Democratic Movement called for the republic's leaders to resign within three days.

Local journalists said that the first secretary of the Kirghizi Communist Party, Absamat M. Masaliyev, who has the reputation of being an extreme conservative, rejected the call for his resignation. But he did agree to a demand that a delegation of students and Democratic Movement officials be allowed to fly to Osh to see the situation for themselves.

The deputy editor of the Kirghizian news agency, Viktor Verbukhin, said in a telephone interview from Frunze that the director of the city market died in hospital on Thursday after being beaten up by angry crowds of Kirghizis. The man was apparently mistaken for an Uzbek.

In his report to the Supreme Soviet in Moscow, Mr. Bakatin said that the conflict in Osh had been triggered off by "idiocy, conceit, and red tape" in the distribution of land. The dispute began after crowds of Uzbeks protested against a decision by the local authorities legalizing the construction of unauthorized housing for Kirghizis on an Uzbek collective farm.

The Soviet news agency Interfax reported that tensions were rising in Uzbekistan, with the arrival of refugees from Kirghizia.

The Soviet Union is made up of more than 100 ethnic groups. Some 65 million Soviets, nearly one quarter of the entire population, live outside their native republics and are therefore particularly vulnerable to an explosion of nationalist passions.

The Kremlin has not taken a clear position on demands by the leaders of several republics for the Soviet Union's transformation into a much looser confederation of sovereign states.

Pilot of Turkish F-5 Is Killed

Reuters

ISTANBUL — A Turkish Air Force F-5 fighter-bomber crashed on Thursday near the town of Konya, killing its pilot, aviation officials said.

Romeo Ranoco/Reuters

Rebel Philippine officers on trial in connection with December's failed coup waving to families Thursday during a break in hearings.

2 Army Coup Suspects Escape Manila Detention

Washington Post Service

MANILA — Two army officers jailed for alleged participation in a coup attempt in December have escaped from detention at a heavily fortified military camp here, and a shadowy rebel military group called the Young Officers Union claimed Thursday that it was responsible.

The escapes came amid intense rumors that another coup attempt may be imminent. The rumors reached a fever pitch overnight Wednesday when army trucks were seen ferrying troops near the city's principal army camps, while government soldiers threw up checkpoints on roads leading to the presidential palace, the main military airbase and the international airport. Callers jammed radio stations to ask if a coup was in progress.

Major General Rodolfo Biazon, the deputy armed forces chief of staff who is responsible for the capital's security, said the overnight military activity was only "a drill" to prepare for independence day ceremonies on Tuesday. Earlier, General Biazon warned that intelligence reports showed that rebel troops were planning another coup this month, possibly to coincide with the holiday.

Beijing Rejects Reporters' Protest Over Beatings

United Press International

BEIJING — A Chinese official on Thursday dismissed foreign journalists' protests over police mistreatment as "unfounded" and implied reporters were beaten for violating rules governing foreign press coverage in China.

"As long as foreign reporters in Beijing obey the laws and stick to the ethical code governing foreign press coverage, their security will be guaranteed," said a Foreign Ministry spokeswoman, Li Jinhua.

"But some reporters violated laws and some even have connections with people engineering illegal activities, colluding with them," she said. "This we cannot allow."

Miss Li and other officials have refused to identify the journalists who allegedly violated the regulations.

"Those who violate laws and carry out illegal press coverage know who they are," she said at ministry's weekly press briefing.

The Foreign Correspondents Club lodged a formal complaint Tuesday with the Foreign Ministry after several foreign reporters were beaten or detained by the police Sunday and Monday.

Miss Li again rejected on Thursday the letter from the Foreign Correspondents Club, which already had been sent back to the group.

"Your letter was unfounded, and we cannot accept it," she told the president of the group, Jim Munson, of Canadian Television, or CTV, and other foreign correspondents at the tense briefing.

Miss Li declined to clarify a Foreign Ministry statement that reporters had "not applied for permission" for coverage on public streets in Beijing.

■ Playwright Charged

A prominent Chinese playwright, Wang Peigong, has been arrested and formally charged with counterrevolutionary incitement and with harboring a wanted student leader, Wuer Kaixi, Reuters reported from Beijing, quoting Chinese sources.

Mr. Wang could be jailed for up to eight years on the charges, the sources said.

The playwright, who is in his mid-40s, was detained in July 1989 in the southern Chinese city of Guizhou and has since been held in the top-security Qincheng prison in Beijing, sources close to his family said.

A spokesman for the Public Security Ministry refused to answer questions about Mr. Wang.

The police issued arrest papers for him in April after interrogating him for several months, and notified his family he would be brought to trial on two charges involving counterrevolutionary crimes, the sources said.

Wuer Kaixi fled China after the military suppression of the student protest movement and now lives in Paris.

4 Senators Urge End to Talks With PLO

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Four senators have introduced legislation urging the Bush administration to end its dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization for the PLO's refusal to condemn a thwarted guerrilla attack on Israel by one of its constituent groups.

The move coincided with a PLO statement excoriating the United States for "protecting Israel and its crimes" and for "encouraging it to commit more."

The statement, distributed by the official Palestine News Agency, followed an acrimonious and inconclusive two-day meeting of the PLO's 15-member executive committee in Baghdad that U.S. officials had been watching closely for signs of PLO action to condemn the attack.

The lack of any PLO disciplinary action against Mohammed Abbas, whose group claimed responsibility for the assault, was "discouraging," a U.S. official said. Mr. Abbas heads the pro-Arafat wing of the Palestine Liberation Front.

In an escalation of pressure by Israel's supporters for strong U.S. action, Senator Connie Mack, Republican of Florida, joined two Democratic senators, Joseph I. Lieberman of Connecticut and Frank R. Lautenberg of New Jersey, and a fellow Republican, Charles E. Grassley of Iowa, in calling Wednesday for an immediate suspension of the U.S. dialogue with the PLO. The dialogue began in December 1988 after the PLO renounced terrorism.

"Either Yasser Arafat is the leader of the PLO, or he isn't," Senator Lieberman said. "If he is, he must demonstrate leadership and prove he has control by condemning the actions of the Palestine Liberation Front. If he isn't, then we have no business dealing with him."

The front launched an abortive seaborne guerrilla attack against a crowded Israeli beach May 30. It said afterward that the attack was intended to avenge the slaying of seven Palestinian laborers by a deranged Israeli 10 days earlier.

Mr. Arafat distanced himself from the operation, saying the PLO's "institution and official forces" had no connection with the attempt. He said he saw no reason for the United States to halt its dialogue with his organization.

Palestinian sources in Washington said that Mr. Arafat had chided Mr. Abbas at a meeting in Baghdad for stepping out of line at this critical juncture, but that he had found no support for more radical measures against the front leader because of deep dissatisfaction among other PLO factions with the lack of progress in U.S. efforts to obtain concessions for peace from Israel.

Middle East experts in Washington said Mr. Arafat would not be able to justify the expulsion of Mr. Abbas at a time of growing militancy and unrest in Israeli-occupied territories. Mr. Abbas was elected to the executive board by the Palestine National Council, which Palestinians consider a parliament in exile.

On June 1, 33 senators signed a letter to Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d urging the administration to call on Mr. Arafat to "unequivocally denounce the attempted terrorist attack on Israel by the Palestine Liberation Front, and to expel Mr. Abul Abbas from the PLO's executive committee."

One official said Mr. Baker alone has the authority to make a final pronouncement on the fate of the dialogue.

Of the PLO, the official said, "It's both unfortunate and incomprehensible that they should issue such declarations" as the one from Baghdad.

In Sofia, Huge Rallies Mark Runup to National Elections

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SOFIA — More than 250,000 supporters of the Communist Party and the democratic opposition jammed central Sofia on Thursday in simultaneous rallies marking the end of campaigning for Sunday's multiparty elections.

Adjacent sections of the downtown area were awash in either a sea of red or an ocean of blue as the opposing groups waved flags and chanted slogans to support their candidates.

Despite the proximity of the two rallies and the sometimes violent history of the campaign, there were no reports of disturbances or arrests.

"Victory, victory for the BSP," was the rallying chant of about 100,000 supporters of the Bulgarian Socialist Party — the new name for the ruling Communists — who converged on Sofia's 9th of September Square.

A few blocks away, more than 150,000 people cheered and waved blue flags in a show of support for the Union of Democratic Forces, the leading opposition group.

Party leaders said the massive rallies were the last before Sunday's elections, when up to 6.5 million Bulgarians will cast ballots in the nation's first democratic elections in 44 years.

The initial round of voting Sunday and a run-off election June 17 will elect a 400-seat Grand National Assembly, which is expected to draft a new constitution and plot a course for the transition to a market economy.

Although the latest official polls predict the Communists will capture the most seats in the new parliament, independent observers say the race is open.

The U.S. government has expressed concern that the elections might not be fair.

A statement issued by the U.S. Embassy here on Wednesday said it was concerned about the number of allegations of intimidation and violence ahead of the polls.

(UPI, Reuters)

U.S. Speeds Evacuation Of Liberia

Reuters

MONROVIA, Liberia — The United States ordered more charter flights on Thursday to evacuate U.S. citizens from Liberia as rebels closed in on the capital.

The U.S. Embassy in Monrovia announced that "because of the deteriorating security situation and the potential threat to lives, all Americans are strongly advised to depart the country immediately."

The embassy evacuated 33 staff and all dependants on Monday, but estimates that about 1,200 Americans remain in Liberia.

Rebels of the National Patriotic Front led by Charles Taylor, a dissident businessman who the United States says is trained and backed by Libya, have taken over a major rubber plantation at Harbel and are within 30 miles (50 kilometers) of the capital.

President Samuel K. Doe's army is disintegrating under the rebel attacks. Demoralized government soldiers have yet to win a major victory since the rebellion began six months ago.

A U.S. Embassy employee said three chartered commercial aircraft would leave from a downtown airfield on Sunday.

The country's main airport 30 miles east of the capital is effectively cut off from Monrovia by rebels and all major airlines have suspended flights.

The United States has six ships with 2,000 Marines on board standing by off the coast to aid in evacuation if necessary, the embassy said.

A British warship and a supply ship are also off the coast.

The U.S. Embassy has consistently denied suggestions that the Marines would land to intervene in what many diplomats say could be a tribal bloodbath when rebels enter the capital.

Mr. Taylor's forces, with backing from Gio and Mano tribes from northeastern Liberia, are facing an army supporting Mr. Doe that is dominated by the Krahn tribe.

About two dozen people lined up outside the walled and well-guarded U.S. Embassy compound on Thursday, many to sign up for the charter flights.

The one remaining road out of the capital has been jammed for days with overloaded trucks and cars taking people to Sierra Leone.

Diplomats and aid workers say that during the six-month rebel drive there have been killings of civilians by both sides. The scale is not precisely known but deaths are said to be numbered in hundreds.

French Restaurateur Fined

Reuters

AVIGNON, France — Philippe Vai, a restaurant owner who refused to serve a polio victim on grounds that his appearance was distasteful to other diners was sentenced on Thursday to a six-month suspended jail sentence and damages of 5,000 francs ($875).

WORLD BRIEFS

Tanker Causes Spill Off Staten Island

BAYONNE, New Jersey (AP) — An oil tanker ran aground Thursday in the narrow Kill Van Kull waterway between New Jersey and Staten Island, New York, rupturing its hull and leaking about 260,000 gallons of heavy oil into the shipping channel, the Coast Guard said.

It was the third major oil spill this year into busy shipping channels between New Jersey and Staten Island. The Coast Guard ordered the channel, which connects Upper New York Bay with Newark Bay, closed to maritime traffic. Oil was washing ashore.

Officials said they didn't know how much oil was aboard the tanker, the 811-foot (248-meter) Nautilus, owned by British Nautilus Motor Tanker Co. of London. The ruptured tank has a capacity of 1.2 million gallons. On Jan. 1-2, 567,000 gallons of oil leaked into another channel, the Arthur Kill, from a ruptured Exxon underwater pipeline. On Feb. 28, 30,000 gallons of heating oil spilled into the Kill Van Kull from a barge anchored in Bayonne.

Civic Forum Accused of Dirty Tricks

PRAGUE (AP) — One of the three parties in the Christian Democratic alliance challenging the opposition group Civic Forum at the polls accused Forum officials on Thursday of using "dirty tricks" to discredit it on the eve of the first free elections in 44 years.

The Czechoslovak People's Party charged in a letter to representatives of the Council of Europe who will observe Friday's voting that Jan Ruml, a Civic Forum member who serves as deputy interior minister, abused his office by making a public denunciation of Josef Bartoncik, a leading Christian Democrat accused of working for the Communist secret police.

The party said that Mr. Ruml violated election laws and democratic practice with his criticism, made on national television. It also said Civic Forum used its control of state television and and the state news agency to prevent the People's Party from making a swift reply. Mr. Bartoncik repeatedly has denied charges he worked for the Communist STB security police.

Kohl Urges West to Aid East Europe

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Thursday urged the West to support rebuilding Eastern Europe's economy and environment, saying those investments would reap rewards like those of the post-World War II Marshall Plan.

"When Europe and America join their spiritual and material resources for this task, then we invest in our common future," the West German leader said at Harvard University's 339th graduation ceremony. "This investment is therefore an offer not only of solidarity, but also of common sense," he told an audience of several thousand people.

Mr. Kohl noted he was addressing a Harvard graduation 43 years after George Marshall, at the university's 1947 ceremony, proposed the European recovery plan that bore his name. "Today we face another historic challenge," he said.

Mexico Sets Up Human Rights Body

MEXICO CITY (WP) — Faced with what critics charge is a worsening human rights situation in Mexico, President Carlos Salinas de Gortari has created a national commission aimed at curbing abuses and promoting greater respect for rights.

The announcement Wednesday followed the assassination of a prominent human rights activist in Culiacán, Sinaloa, last month. The Organization of American States was to discuss alleged Mexican electoral fraud at its full session in Uruguay on Thursday.

Mr. Salinas announced the formation of a National Commission of Human Rights as a semiautonomous agency under the Interior Secretariat, which is responsible for internal security. Named as president was Jorge Carpizo, chief justice of the Mexican Supreme Court. Several leading writers and intellectuals were appointed members, including Carlos Fuentes, the novelist.

French Prosecutor Contests Impaling

NIMES, France (Reuters) — A body that was dragged from its grave during the desecration of a Jewish cemetery in the southeastern city of Carpentras was not impaled, despite government claims to the contrary, a prosecutor said Thursday.

The prosecutor, Monique Geuman, said that a stave, which was found at the scene, was under the body rather than in it. Interior Minister Pierre Joxe and the speaker of the National Assembly, Laurent Fabius, said after the May 9 desecration that the corpse of the 81-year-old man had been impaled.

In a television interview Mrs. Geuman said, "The position of the body with the stave could clearly have made one believe the body was impaled" but that it had not been. She added, "Can one say they did not intend to impale the body? I don't know."

Finns Find Big Cloud Radiation-Free

HELSINKI (AFP) — Radiation tests on a strange cloud that came out of the Soviet Union and headed toward Finland found "nothing abnormal," scientists said Thursday. The cloud, several kilometers wide, caused concern in Scandinavia when it was spotted by satellite late Wednesday moving across the Barents Sea and over the Kola Peninsula.

After military planes carried out airborne tests, the chief of the Finnish Center for Radiation and Nuclear Safety said the cloud was probably a natural formation, "nothing abnormal having been noticed in atmospheric analyses."

The cloud's origin was still a mystery, but weather experts believed it was a natural phenomenon. It was originally heading toward Finland but winds changed its direction back toward the Soviet Union. Soviet authorities told Finland that no abnormal radiation had been detected over the Kola Peninsula and denied that there had been any nuclear accident.

TRAVEL UPDATE

At the request of the U.S. pilots' union, Congress is considering legislation that would delay the public release of transcripts of cockpit tape recordings until long after an airliner accident. The pilots complain that the press has frequently relied on the transcripts to draw premature conclusions. *(Reuters)*

A Muslim revolt in China's far western Xinjiang region has shut lucrative tourism with neighboring Pakistan through the Silk Road, according to tour operators. The road's annual opening for the summer tourist season has been delayed for more than a month. *(Reuters)*

Argentines and East Germans as of Thursday no longer require visas to enter Britain, the Home Office said. *(AP)*

Portugal invoked special powers on Thursday to ban a strike that disrupted air traffic. The cabinet suspended the striking rights of about 150 members of the Air Security Technicians Union for 60 days, a government spokesman said in Lisbon. A Lisbon airport spokesman said the technicians who went on strike Monday to demand higher pay were returning to work. *(Reuters)*

WEATHER

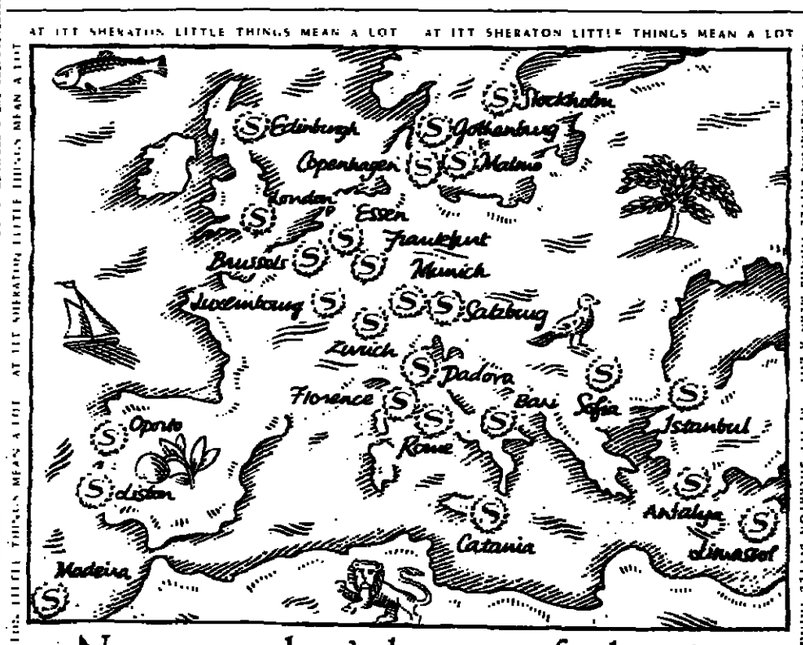
EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	19	66	11	52	c
Athens	34	93	22	72	s
Barcelona	28	82	17	63	s
Belgrade	31	88	17	63	s
Berlin	22	72	11	52	c
Brussels	21	70	11	52	c
Budapest	31	88	17	63	s
Copenhagen	17	63	11	52	r
Costa Del Sol	28	82	17	63	s
Dublin	17	63	11	52	r
Edinburgh	16	61	11	52	r
Faro	28	82	17	63	s
Florence	31	88	17	63	s
Frankfurt	21	70	11	52	c
Geneva	28	82	14	57	s
Helsinki	19	66	11	52	r
Las Palmas	24	75	19	66	sh
Lisbon	24	75	14	57	s
Londee	17	63	11	52	c
Luxembourg	21	70	11	52	r
Madrid	32	90	17	63	s
Milan	31	88	17	63	s
Moscow	22	72	11	52	c
Munich	21	70	11	52	r
Nice	26	79	17	63	s
Oslo	16	61	11	52	r
Paris	22	72	13	55	c
Prague	21	70	11	52	r
Reykjavik	11	52	6	43	r
Rome	31	88	17	63	s
Stockholm	16	61	11	52	r
Strasbourg	23	73	11	52	c
Venice	28	82	17	63	s
Vienna	31	88	17	63	s
Warsaw	22	72	11	52	c
Zurich	21	70	11	52	c
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	31	88	17	63	s
Cairo	34	93	22	72	s
Istanbul	28	82	19	66	s
Jerusalem	31	88	17	63	s
Tel Aviv	31	88	22	72	s
OCEANIA					
Auckland	17	63	11	52	sh
Sydney	22	72	17	63	s

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	34	93	26	79	pc
Beijing	31	88	22	72	s
Hong Kong	32	90	26	79	pc
Manila	34	93	26	79	pc
New Delhi	41	106	28	82	s
Seoul	29	84	19	66	s
Shanghai	34	93	22	72	s
Singapore	31	88	26	79	pc
Taipei	31	88	25	77	s
Tokyo	27	81	20	68	pc
AFRICA					
Algiers	31	88	17	63	s
Cape Town	21	70	9	48	pc
Casablanca	22	72	14	57	s
Harare	28	82	11	52	s
Lagos	31	88	24	75	s
Nairobi	25	77	11	52	s
Tunis	32	90	17	63	s
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	21	70	11	52	s
Lima	24	75	17	63	pc
Mexico City	28	82	17	63	pc
Rio de Janeiro	31	88	22	72	pc
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	17	63	9	48	pc
Atlanta	32	90	24	75	pc
Boston	22	81	16	61	pc
Chicago	26	79	16	61	s
Denver	32	90	12	54	s
Detroit	28	82	11	52	pc
Honolulu	30	86	22	72	s
Houston	34	93	22	72	pc
Las Angeles	26	79	17	63	pc
Miami	34	93	26	79	pc
Minneapolis	26	79	14	61	pc
Montreal	28	82	17	63	pc
Nassau	31	88	24	75	s
New York	27	81	19	66	pc
Phoenix	42	108	28	82	s
San Francisco	21	70	12	54	pc
Seattle	17	63	10	50	pc
Toronto	22	72	12	54	pc
Washington	30	86	20	68	pc

c-cloudy; fe-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Rain. Temp. 16 — 9 (61 — 48). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 15 — 9 (59 — 48). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 27 — 14 (70 — 57). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 27 — 19 (81 — 66). PARIS: Showers. Temp. 17 — 10 (63 — 50). ROME: Partly cloudy. Temp. 28 — 12 (68 — 54). TEL AVIV: Not Available. ZURICH: Rain. Temp. 17 — 7 (63 — 45). BANGKOK: Showers. Temp. 34 — 27 (93 — 81). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 30 — 27 (86 — 81). MANILA: Cloudy. Temp. 34 — 24 (93 — 75). SEOUL: Rain. Temp. 24 — 19 (75 — 66). SINGAPORE: Showers. Temp. 28 — 25 (82 — 77). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 26 — 19 (79 — 66).

Due to technical problems at the Paris weather office not all data were available.



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Pentagon Might Cut Spending

Cheney to Assess A 25% Reduction

By Susan F. Rasky
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration has given the first indication it is prepared to offer a plan for reducing military spending as White House and congressional negotiators resumed their budget talks.

Defense Secretary Dick Cheney emerged Wednesday from the day-long talks and said he would prepare a study showing the policy effects of a 25 percent cut in troops, ships and aircraft over five years.

But Democrats on the negotiating team said the study would also outline the financial repercussions of such a cut. They added that it would probably yield a military spending level somewhat lower than the one proposed by the administration in January.

The move was the first agreement by the Pentagon to demands from lawmakers to focus on a single plan to reduce the number of troops, ships and air wings, and on the budget implications of such a reduction. In the air force, a wing usually consists of 72 planes.

Previously, the Pentagon has talked only about cuts in individual components of the military and has never given Congress a detailed and comprehensive assessment.

Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said it was not the first time that the Defense Department had discussed a 25 percent reduction in force structure.

But he said that the Pentagon had never actually put together the details or the budget implications of such a reduction.

"The secretary is now willing to undertake in one week what he has been so far telling the armed services committees would take until September," Mr. Nunn said.

He said that while the 25 percent cut in force structure would not translate into an equal amount of spending reductions, he called Mr. Cheney's willingness to produce the study a "real progress."

Senator Jim Sasser, Democrat of Tennessee, the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, said, "It seems if you cut the force structure by 25 percent, you would have significant savings in dollars."

But Mr. Cheney insisted that the correlation was by no means certain.

"We're not talking about a 25-percent dollar reduction," he said. "It's a 25-percent force reduction."

The budget that the administration submitted in January called for military spending, or actual cash outlays, of $303.3 billion in the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

The administration's budget request would mean cutting the 1991 military spending by about $3 billion below last year's level after adjustments for inflation.

Using the same standard, the budget resolution adopted by the House earlier this year would cut military spending by $11.5 billion; the measure adopted by the Senate Budget Committee would reduce the spending by about $13 billion.

A decision on military spending is critical because the Pentagon consumes about a fourth of the federal budget, and savings in the defense area determine how much leeway Congress has in setting spending levels for other programs.

Under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings balanced budget law, Congress and the administration are required to pare the deficit to $64 billion for the 1991 fiscal year or accept automatic spending cuts to reach the deficit target. The automatic spending cuts would mean deep reductions in domestic and military programs.

But the law can be waived if economic growth registers below 1 percent in two consecutive quarters, and there is a growing feeling on Capitol Hill that the weakening economy will force such a course and eliminate the need for a "grand compromise" on the budget.

The Democrats said that during their Memorial Day recess they had detected no sense of crisis about the deficit among voters, making the prospect for action on a budget compromise all the more difficult.

Representative William H. Gray 3d of Pennsylvania, the House Democratic whip, said: "The question is not even whether we can put together a budget compromise, but whether the 16 or 17 people in the negotiations can walk out on the floor and sell it in an election year when nobody at home thinks there is a crisis."

33 Years Later, the Little Rock Nine Find Race Relations Worsening

UPI
Mr. Faubus announcing in 1958 that he had authority to close the school.

By David Maraniss
Washington Post Service

ABILENE, Kansas — The white-haired man, now 80, edged through a crowd milling in the lobby of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library before the start of a retrospective conference on black-white relations in the 1950s. At last he reached the back of the room, where he encountered a diminutive, middle-aged black woman.

"I'm Orval Faubus," he said. His eyes searched her face for some feature that he might remember from long ago. She smiled and clasped his outstretched hand.

"I'm Thelma Mothershed," came the reply.

"Well," Mr. Faubus said. "How do you do? I never did see you during all that turmoil," he started to explain, but Mrs. Mothershed cut him off: "Oh, that's because I was so short. You could never see me in any of the pictures."

She and Mr. Faubus were linked in history in 1957, when Mrs. Mothershed, then a junior in high school, was among nine young black students who walked through taunting, spitting white mobs to break the color barrier at Little Rock Central High School. Mr. Faubus, governor of Arkansas, called up the Arkansas National Guard in an effort to keep the Little Rock Nine from accomplishing their pioneering mission.

Three other members of the Little Rock Nine came to Abilene on Tuesday to participate in the historic conference, part of a yearlong celebration of the 100th anniversary of Mr. Eisenhower's birth. Also here were the widow and two daughters of Oliver Brown, whose 1954 Supreme Court challenge of the Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas, changed the face of both American race relations and public education, and the former attorney general, Herbert Brownell, and several other Eisenhower administration figures who played key roles at the dawn of the civil rights era.

Mr. Brownell, considered the most influential voice for integration in Mr. Eisenhower's inner circle, delivered the opening address. With Mr. Faubus and the Little Rock blacks sitting in the audience, he coolly attributed the turmoil of 1957 to the former governor's stubborn segregationism. Tears welled in his eyes when he spoke of how the black students "behaved magnificently" 33 years ago and how "through the ensuing years, the nation watched sympathetically and with pride the progress of those beleaguered black schoolchildren in their mature years."

Four members of the audience rose to give Mr. Brownell a standing ovation when he finished. There were Mrs. Mothershed, whose married name is Wair and who is a counselor in Belleville, Illinois, and her three Little Rock compatriots — Ernest Green, an investment banker in Washington; Terrence Roberts, an assistant dean of social welfare at UCLA; and Carlotta Walls Lanier, a real estate broker in Colorado. "I think we appreciated the fact that he didn't let Faubus off the book," Mr. Green said. "And we sort of got caught up in the emotion of it, too."

> **'With all that we went through,' she said, 'we thought we were laying the foundation for things to better. Now things are backsliding.'**
> **One of the Nine**

Minutes later, as Mr. Brownell moved to the side of the room, he was surrounded by Leola Brown Montgomery, Linda Brown Buckner and Cheryl Brown Henderson, the widow and daughters of Oliver Brown. They asked for his autograph. He said he should ask for theirs.

No autographs were exchanged between Mr. Faubus and the veterans of the Little Rock Nine. Mr. Faubus, who was governor of Arkansas for five terms, said he did not regret his actions preventing the black students from entering Central High. He said his first concern was for the safety of everyone involved, including the black students.

"I regret that it happened at all, but based on the circumstances then I don't regret what I did," Mr. Faubus said. "What I said, maybe, but not what I did."

His comments on the subject during a panel discussion Tuesday were greeted coolly: He was hissed twice. The kindest thing said about him all day was by the library's director, Richard Norton Smith, who said, "His coming today shows not only grace under pressure but courage."

For the four members of the Little Rock Nine, the conference offered an opportunity to reflect on the history they made and on the state of race relations three decades later. Among the images they recalled were the bayonets of the 101st Airborne Division sent by Mr. Eisenhower to protect them, having their lockers broken into every day by racist rowdies who stole their books, and being hit by tomatoes, spat at, sworn at. "Every day was a war," said Mr. Green, whose graduation in the spring of 1958 — first among the nine because the others were juniors and sophomores that year — was attended by Martin Luther King Jr.

Now, 33 years later, how do they feel about race in America?

Thelma Jean Mothershed Wair was pessimistic in a sense. "I think race relations have really deteriorated," she said. "With all that we went through, we thought we were laying the foundation for things to better. Now things are backsliding; how and why is a mystery to me."

Mrs. Roberts, a practicing psychologist, said that American society "has never really confronted the issues of race on a deep and meaningful level" and that one result has been increasingly divergent perceptions of truth and reality among many blacks and whites.

Shining Path Founder Eludes Pre-Election Raid

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

LIMA — Two pairs of thick eyeglasses left on a writing desk, medicine bottles on a bed stand and a bookcase filled with Maoist and Stalinist literature indicate that the mastermind of Peru's Shining Path rebellion recently stayed at a split-level house on a quiet middle-class street in Lima.

Abimael Guzman has not been confirmed dead or alive at any time since the philosophy professor began the Maoist revolt in 1980.

Ten years and 18,000 deaths later, the police say they came the closest yet to solving the mystery when they carried out a series of raids in Lima last weekend.

The raids netted 31 suspected rebels, 10 tons of printed propaganda and a trove of archives and memorabilia that one analyst called the "Museum of the Revolution."

Seeking to calm voters before the presidential election Sunday, Interior Minister Maximo Augustin Mantilla immediately described the raids as "a crushing blow that starts the destruction of the Shining Path by the forces of order."

Responding with dynamite, the rebels resumed a killing and bombing campaign to disrupt the vote.

On Tuesday night, the Shining Path dynamited a series of power pylons here.

[On Wednesday, the rebels exploded a car bomb in central Lima, injuring two people, Reuters reported.]

At Casa Palca, about 110 kilometers (65 miles) east of Lima, the guerrillas set off a dynamite charge Wednesday that weakened a bridge on the central highway that links this city of 6 million people with the food-growing areas of the central highlands.

The bombs are part of a series of attacks that included a bombing last Friday of the Lima party offices of the two presidential candidates, Alberto K. Fujimori and Mario Vargas Llosa.

In early May, Mr. Fujimori narrowly escaped injury when a bomb exploded near a platform where he had been speaking a few minutes earlier.

Mr. Fujimori, an agronomist who enjoys the backing of Peru's leftist parties, advocates defusing the 10-year-old Shining Path rebellion with aid and investment in the central highlands. He leads in opinion polls in Peru's interior.

Mr. Vargas Llosa, the novelist, who is campaigning with the support of Peru's rightist parties, advocates a more military approach to the insurgency. He leads in opinion polls in Lima, where one-third of all voters live.

Whoever wins on Sunday will inherit a durable rebellion that during the tenure of President Alan Garcia Pérez has spread throughout this nation, South America's third largest.

With the end of his five-year term approaching next month, Mr. Garcia has sought to portray the Shining Path as divided, demoralized and defeated.

On Monday, after the police gave journalists a tour of the Shining Path hideout, Mr. Garcia described the raid as "the hardest blow against subversion in the last 10 years."

The house, in Lima's affluent Monterrico neighborhood, contained 250 identity cards of guerrilla conscripts before they assumed pseudonyms, and a collection of 30 red flags inscribed with dedications to Mr. Guzman by Shining Path units from around the nation.

Of more interest to detectives, the house contained meticulously maintained binders containing maps, battle plans and annotated newspaper clippings.

Not resigned to admit that the mysterious revolutionary chieftain had once again slipped between their fingers, the police at the house Wednesday started excavating the garden in the hopes of finding his bones.

Jackson Urges Barry: Don't Run

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson has urged Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr. to work out a plea-bargaining agreement with prosecutors on the 14 drug-related charges he faces, including an agreement not to seek re-election.

"I would hope," Mr. Jackson said in a television interview, "that the mayor would not run again and would really challenge the Justice Department to work out some settlement process."

He added, "That would spare us the pain of this long, drawn-out trial."

Mr. Barry's lawyer, R. Kenneth Mundy, said he had been in touch with Mr. Jackson but refused to elaborate. He added that plea negotiations were at a standstill.

Mr. Barry was reported last week to be willing to plead guilty to one or more of the misdemeanor cocaine possession counts in return for a suspended sentence and an agreement by the prosecution to drop three felony charges of lying to a grand jury.

The prosecution was said to be holding out for a felony plea, which would almost certainly lead to jail time for the mayor and would require him to resign.

Mr. Jackson considered running for mayor at one point but then said he would not. Mr. Barry says his decision whether to seek re-election will have to await the outcome of his trial.

The mayor has acknowledged being addicted to alcohol and prescription drugs but has said he is not guilty of any of the drug charges lodged against him by the federal government.

The charges include 10 misdemeanor counts of cocaine possession, three felony counts of lying to a grand jury about drug incidents and a single misdemeanor count alleging that he conspired to obtain and use drugs.

Filibuster Stalls Senate Crime Bill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Senate refused Thursday to break a filibuster against a major anti-crime bill, throwing into doubt the fate of the entire package, which includes an expanded federal death penalty, a ban on military-style assault weapons and speedier executions.

The Senate voted, 57 to 37, 3 short of the 60 required to end delaying tactics by foes of the prohibition on assault weapons. That provision in the bill triggered a major lobbying campaign by the National Rifle Association.

The failure to invoke the cloture left the Senate facing 250 amendments and continued delaying tactics by foes of the assault weapon provision.

A Senate sponsor, Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, blamed the NRA for the vote, saying, "It was do or die time for the crime bill and it just died."

The leader of the minority Republicans in the chamber, Bob Dole of Kansas, urged the Senate to push ahead with action on the bill, even without a limit on debate. "This is an important bill," he declared. "If we want a crime bill, the majority can have one."

The bill includes provisions instituting the death penalty for 30 federal crimes and to end delays of up to a decade in carrying out executions.

It also would allow courts to consider evidence gathered with flawed warrants in some cases.

Mr. Biden blamed the rifle association for the surge of amendments. The group had been widely expected to win a Senate battle two weeks ago to drop restrictions on semiautomatic assault weapons.

In a surprise move, the Senate rejected a move to drop the curbs.

The campaign to curb such weapons began in January 1989 after a deranged man with an assault rifle opened fire on a Stockton, California, school yard, leaving five children dead and 30 other people wounded. *(UPI, AP)*

U.S. Reproaches China On Libya Gas Report

By David Hoffman and Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has complained to China about a report that it may be supplying raw materials for chemical weapons to Libya, according to U.S. officials.

Assistant Secretary of State Richard H. Solomon told a Senate foreign relations subcommittee that the United States has "some indications that something may be going on in that area, and we have expressed concerns" to China "at a very high level." Mr. Solomon was not more specific in responding to a question from Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., a Delaware Democrat, about China's involvement in "poison gas."

But other officials said Wednesday that a U.S. intelligence report suggested recently that China may be selling chemicals needed to make weapons to Libya.

Within the last few days, Under Secretary of State Reginald Bartholomew met with Ambassador Zhu Qichen to convey U.S. concern, officials said. The ambassador responded by reiterating Chinese statements that China is not a chemical weapons provider, officials said.

About three months ago, officials said, there was another intelligence report that indicated a Chinese company presence at Rabta, the chemical and industrial complex that the United States has said may include a chemical weapons factory. The company is involved in artillery, officials said, leading to speculation that it was assisting Libya leader Moammar Gadhafi in building chemical weapons.

Rabta was the scene of what U.S. and Libyan officials at first said was a fire on March 14. The Bush administration later withdrew that assessment and said the fire might have been a hoax perpetrated by Mr. Gadhafi. The Libyan leader has said the factory produces only pharmaceuticals. President George Bush has charged that it is producing chemical weapons.

At a hearing on U.S.-China relations one year after China's crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators, Mr. Biden claimed that Beijing has been unresponsive to previous U.S. complaints about involvement in missile exports to the Middle East and nuclear and chemical weapons. Mr. Biden said China is "engaged in several very dangerous military relationships with countries in the Middle East and Southwest Asia."

House Approves Fund For Atom Test Victims

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has approved legislation setting up a $100 million fund to compensate victims of radiation-induced illnesses caused by the nation's nuclear weapons testing program. Similar legislation has been introduced in the Senate.

Adopted on a voice vote, the measure would apply to thousands of people who were exposed between 1945 and 1963 to airborne radiation downwind of the Nevada test site. It would also apply to uranium miners in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah.

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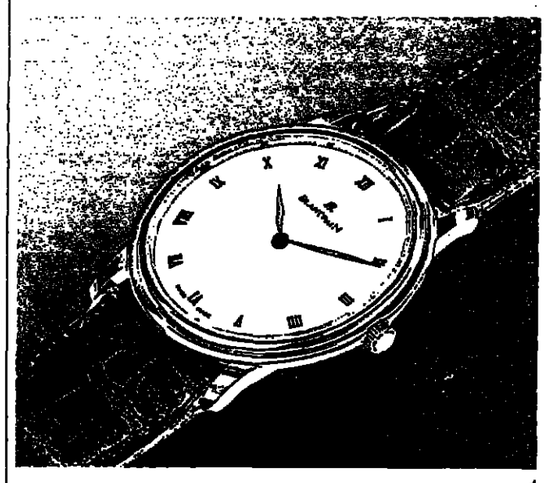
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Baker Says Conference Must Complement NATO in Building Europe

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

COPENHAGEN — In an effort to parry Soviet hopes to have the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe rather than NATO take the leading role in shaping a new Europe, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d has offered his own ideas of how the 35-member organization should evolve.

As he spoke at a conference meeting in the Danish capital on Wednesday, Mr. Baker was addressing attempts to increasingly seize on the conference as a framework for building a pan-European security structure that could replace both the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact, giving Moscow a role equal to Washington's.

The conference has no permanent secretariat, no home address and no staff. Rather, it has been up to now a floating set of occasional negotiations bringing together 33 European states, plus the United States and Canada.

Its most significant achievement to date was the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 — the last time the organization held a *summit meeting*. The Final Act set some basic standards of behavior in the field of human rights to which the West has held the Soviet Union and the states of Eastern Europe accountable.

Addressing the Copenhagen foreign ministers meeting, which was devoted to expanding human rights, Mr. Baker observed that "Czechoslovakia's Charter 77 cited the Helsinki Final Act in defense of their unjustly persecuted countrymen. Now, the charter's original members — President Havel and Foreign Minister Dienstbier to name only two — are leading the new Czech and Slovak Republic to democracy."

The conference, NATO and the European Community, Mr. Baker continued, "must now play a greater role in deepening and broadening European unity."

With an eye toward Moscow, though, he quickly added: "We must ensure that these organizations continue to complement and reinforce one another. NATO will continue to serve as the indispensable guarantor of peace — and therefore the ultimate guardian of democracy and prosperity.

"As President Bush stressed with President Gorbachev at last week's Washington summit, we believe NATO will remain a cornerstone of both military security and political legitimacy in the new Europe. Suggestions for new institutions should complement rather than duplicate roles assigned to existing institutions."

In order to head off any potential Soviet move to develop the conference into an alternative to NATO, though, American officials understood that they had to take the lead in defining, and thereby delimiting, how the pan-European organization should expand.

It is not that they don't want the conference to develop and become institutionalized. It is a question of how.

American officials say they have an interest in seeing the conference become something of an all-European "club" that would, in particular, give the Warsaw Pact members a sense of belonging at a time when their alliance will likely disappear and NATO will likely continue.

Mr. Baker laid out what he described as several "ideas on how we can work together to improve CSCE as a process by reinforcing CSCE's organization." These are:

- The United States, he said, will press for "regular consultations" among the conference states, with foreign ministers meeting at least once a year and senior officials at least twice a year in order to "invigorate the CSCE as a forum for high-level political dialogue."
- The United States will support the holding of conferences to review human rights, economics and security issues once every two years.
- Just as the Final Act established a certain minimum standard of human rights, the United States will now push for the conference to expand those core rights, which all member states would have to honor, to include the "principle of free and fair elections, political pluralism and rule of law."
- The United States will push for the conference to develop mechanisms for conflict resolution between European states and for greater military openness.
- The United States is prepared to begin preparatory work for a conference summit, the first since Helsinki, to be held in Paris as soon as a conventional arms reduction agreement in Europe is concluded.

The notion that the conference could ever put NATO out of business seemed unlikely, observing the organization in action today.

The conference has so many members it had to convene in an airline hangar-sized conference room outside Copenhagen, with the 35 foreign ministers seated around a horseshoe-shaped conference table the length of a football field.

The only time foreign ministers attended the sessions seemed to be to deliver their own speeches, after which they would march right out again, leaving low-level staff to listen to the next speaker.

It is clearly an unwieldy grouping, in which small states such as Malta and the Vatican carry the same voting weight as the United States and the Soviet Union, ensuring that concerted action in any direction is always based on the lowest common denominator.

Optimism On Soviets At NATO

Baker Said to See Shift on Germany

By John M. Goshko and Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

TURNBERRY, Scotland — Foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization expressed guarded optimism Thursday that the Soviet Union was moving toward accepting the idea that a united Germany can belong to NATO without posing a security threat to Soviet interests.

The ministers took this view after hearing Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d report on the meeting between President George Bush and the Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in Washington last week and Mr. Baker's talks with the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze in Copenhagen on Tuesday.

The Soviets have given no public sign of backing away from Mr. Gorbachev's insistence that a reunified Germany cannot be a member of NATO. Mr. Gorbachev's statements Thursday at the opening of a Warsaw Pact meeting in Moscow appeared to reiterate his demand for Germany to be neutralized.

That runs counter to the insistence of the Bonn government and its NATO allies that the new German state must be anchored firmly in the West through membership in NATO and the European Community. Disagreement between East and West on this point has created a stalemate that could upset hopes for achieving German reunification by the end of the year.

But a senior U.S. official said Mr. Baker believed that the Washington and Copenhagen talks may have given the Soviets a greater sense that NATO is not necessarily their enemy and could evolve a new, more cooperative relationship with Moscow.

"There is a sense that the direction is positive," said the official, who asked not to be identified. But he also stressed that the Western optimism was based more on atmospherics than concrete facts.

A British official said that Mr. Baker and the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, had expressed optimism "that the Soviets want to come to an agreement on Germany and would ultimately come around."

The Two-plus-Four group — East and West Germany and the four principal World War II victors — will meet in Berlin on June 22 for another effort at resolving the impasse.

Mr. Genscher announced that the parliaments of the two Germanys will meet separately the day before to issue a joint declaration recognizing the inviolability of Germany's postwar border with Poland.

After the summit meeting Sunday, Mr. Baker said that Mr. Shevardnadze had talked vagnely of the possibility of resolving some Soviet concerns about Germany through agreement between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

After their Copenhagen meeting, Mr. Shevardnadze said he had given Mr. Baker more details about what he meant, but he refused to discuss them.

The U.S. official said that the 16 NATO ministers all showed interest in the idea of greater cooperation with the Warsaw Pact. Some were "very positive," but others urged caution, he said.

North Koreans Assail Roh on Gorbachev Talks

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

TOKYO — North Korea indirectly lashed out Thursday at President Roh Tae Woo for what it said was the South Korean leader's "shameless, flunkeyist" meeting with President Mikhail S.Gorbachev this week and in milder terms rebuked the Soviets for embarrassing Pyongyang by meeting with its arch-enemy on American soil.

The Communist government of North Korea, which receives most of its military supplies from the Soviet Union and counts the Soviets as one of its last remaining allies, has issued no official statement on the meeting. Between Mr. Roh and Mr. Gorbachev in San Francisco on Monday.

Since the Soviet Union and South Korea have no diplomatic relations, the meeting was regarded as de facto recognition of the South by the Soviets and a diplomatic breakthrough for President Roh. Although no timetable was set, the meeting was expected to lead to full diplomatic recognition later.

Such a step would only further isolate North Korea, which has staunchly resisted even a hint of the changes that swept Eastern Europe this past winter and caused Pyongyang to break relations with a number of East bloc nations. Analysts said there were no indications that the meeting was reported in North Korea.

The message Thursday was purportedly an account of a radio broadcast of a statement by a pro-Pyongyang group in South Korea. It was carried by the official Korean Central News Agency and monitored here.

Western diplomats said that citing a statement by what was said to be a South Korean political group was a method the North Koreans had used previously to issue comments, without putting them in the government's name.

Particularly in this instance, it permitted the Koreans to note their displeasure with Mr. Gorbachev without assaulting him directly, the diplomats said.

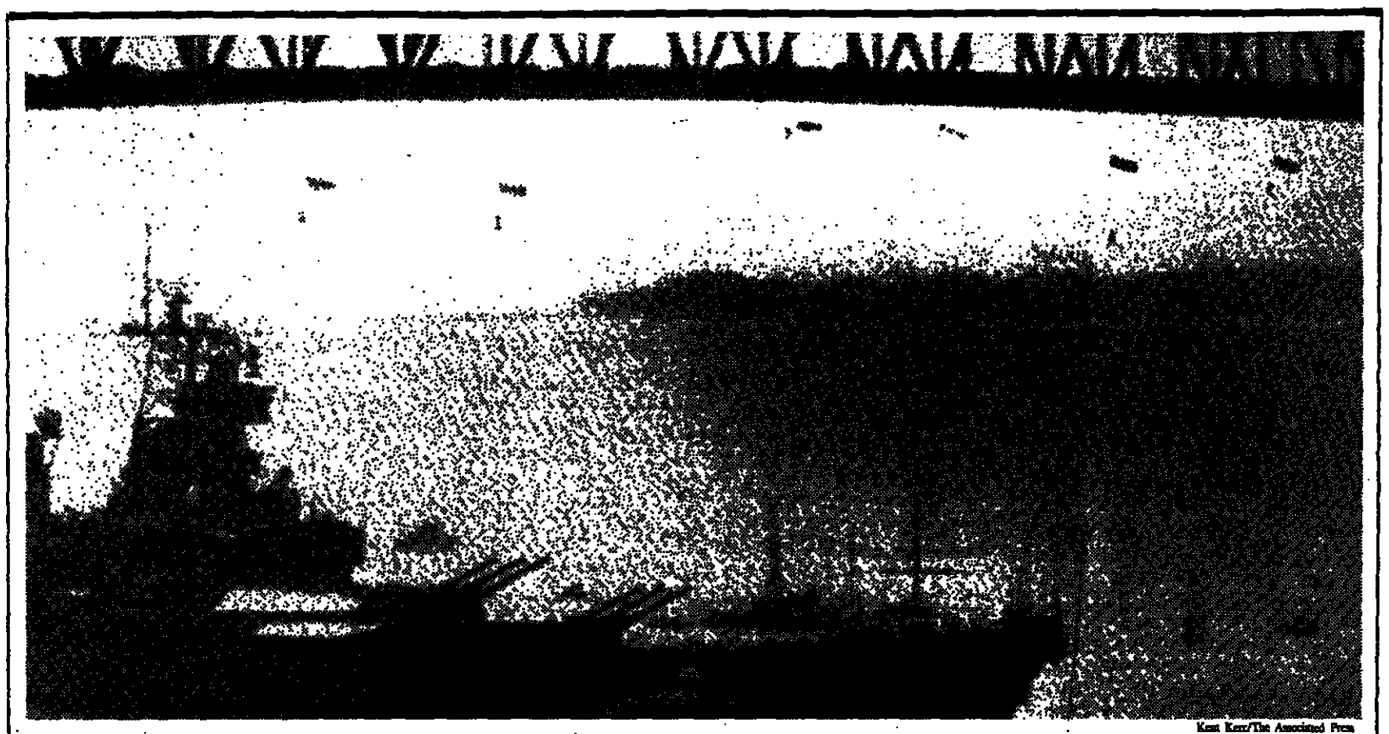
In the account, the first from Pyongyang to comment directly on the meeting, raw anger and venomous attacks replaced the incredulity and threats of the earlier statement.

Calling President Roh "an imperialist colonial stooge," the report described his trip to San Franciso as "criminal" and "a disgraceful blot of flunkeyist treachery."

The report did acknowledge, however, that Mr. Roh's principal message had got through. Mr. Roh has said that he was trying to use the Soviets to deliver a message to Pyongyang that it should engage in more serious dialogue about reunification and easing the Cold War tensions that still pervade the peninsula 37 years after the Korean War ended.

"Can there be a more shameless, flunkeyist act than attempting to move the North with the help of others?" the report asked. It noted, nonetheless, what a threat this posed to Pyongyang.

"Our people cannot but have a doubt about the attitude of the Kremlin, which sat face to face with such a dictator," the report added, in a far more measured statement about the Soviets.



Kent Kerr/The Associated Press

LETTING IT ALL HANG OUT — Dangling from Astoria Bridge in Astoria, Oregon, Greenpeace demonstrators displayed banners reading "Nuclear Free Seas" as they tried to block passage of the battleship New Jersey. After making sure that its superstructure would not hit demonstrators, the ship sailed on.

Maneka Gandhi – A Career Amid Wildernesses

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Maneka Gandhi woke up the other day thinking about polluted water and onion patches.

That's not unusual. The 33-year-old minister of state for the environment and forests was India's most impassioned environmentalist when she took the job.

She also worries about dancing bears, the defeathering of peacocks, a mafia that murders elephants and the rich man in Bombay who amuses his guests by suspending a live lion over his swimming pool.

Mrs. Gandhi tramped the political wilderness for nearly a decade after the death of her husband, Sanjay, and her break with his mother, the late prime minister, Indira Gandhi. Barely six months in office, she is again close to the center of power, but this time in her own right.

Two hundred citizens ask for appointments to see her every day. She meets only the "idea people," she said.

In her office piled high with files, Mrs. Gandhi, a general secretary of the ruling Janata Dal, the party of Prime Minister V.P. Singh, remembered the onion patches when she started to talk about India's biologically dead rivers, including the Ganges, which most Indians call Ganga.

Indian rivers are the ultimate repositories of most industrial wastes, illegal pesticides and millions of tons of untreated sewage.

"We did a random survey of onions grown on the Jamuna River bed in the dry season by people who have no other land," she said. We found 24 areas in which onions were grown. Onions of all types from all 24 places had got heavy metal poisoning — more than 15 different kinds of heavy metal or chemical poisoning, including cyanide."

Mrs. Gandhi's willingness to take legal action against Indian industries, which have powerful political lobbies, is believed by many to be part of the reason for the recent appointment of a minister of higher rank, Nilamani Routray, to the same department, in effect reducing her area of operations largely to wildlife and forests. Undaunted, she insists that the environment must be part of every facet of development.

"How to make a master plan for India?" she asked after a meeting of national planners. "It has to incorporate industry. It has to incorporate the chap who sits down by his squatter's hut right in the middle of a forest and then razes it around him in the name of poverty."

"I want alternative ideas," she said. "I can't say, don't use soap because the Ganga died with detergent. I can only say, look, this is soap which is biodegradable."

Mrs. Gandhi has attracted the most attention for her daily raids on caged-bird markets, her refusal to plant ceremonial trees in places where she knows they will die, her walks through Bombay's most polluted slums and, lately, her decision to stop the use of the endangered Himalayan sloth bear as a street entertainer.

The first owners to be charged have taken the case to the Supreme Court, saying that their traditional livelihood is being destroyed.

"Since 1972, the Himalayan sloth bear has been on the Wildlife Schedule I list, which means it is completely forbidden to touch it," she said. "There are less than 2,000 left of a species found nowhere else in the world. The bear's normal life is 35 years. But no bear here lasts longer than five."

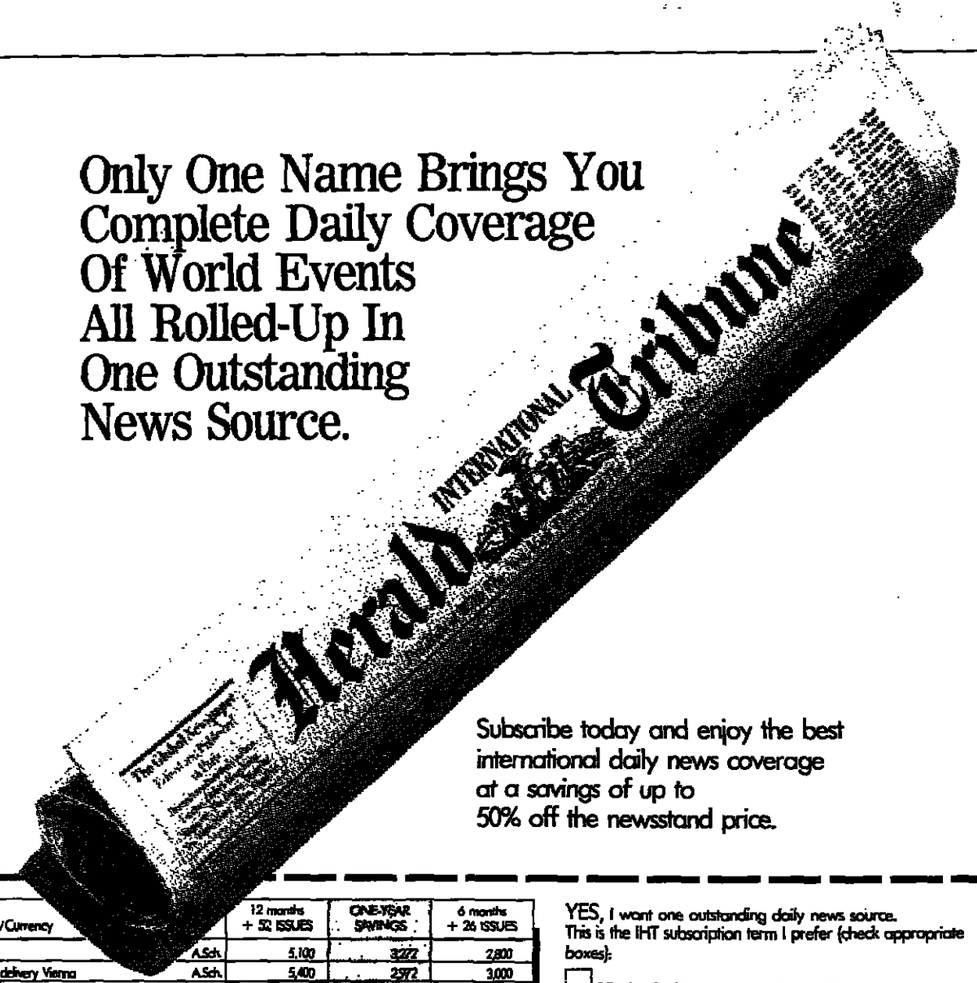
Mrs. Gandhi is planning landscaped parks for the confiscated bears, who can no longer survive in the wild. Owners will get jobs as keepers.

The destruction of Indian wildlife is hastened by tourists buying souvenirs.

"Please don't touch our ivory," Mrs. Gandhi said. "We have only 14,000 elephants left."

Peacocks are also perishing in large numbers to supply shops with brilliant tail feathers, Mrs. Gandhi said, adding that tourists should not believe shopkeepers who say those feathers are picked up on the ground.

"A shop that stocks 50,000 feathers," she said, "is not going to have 50,000 men running along behind 50,000 peacocks catching the ones that fall out."



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Vasili Kuznetsov, 89, Dies, Soviet Ex-Vice President

By John T. McQuiston
New York Times Service

Vasili V. Kuznetsov, 89, a former first vice president of the Soviet Union and a delegate to the United Nations, died Tuesday in Moscow, the Soviet press agency Tass reported.

The immediate cause of death was not given.

A metallurgist by training, Mr. Kuznetsov first won the Kremlin's recognition in 1941 by devising new methods for processing steel, for which he was awarded a Stalin Prize.

He was also given the Order of Lenin on his 50th birthday for efforts, mostly unsuccessful, to weld the labor unions of the world into a Communist-dominated federation to further Soviet political interests.

Mr. Kuznetsov was best known for his efforts as a diplomatic troubleshooter for the Kremlin.

Nikita S. Khrushchev sent him to New York in 1962 to negotiate the removal of Soviet bases in Cuba after the missile crisis on the island.

Mr. Kuznetsov was the Soviet delegate to the Geneva talks that led to a nuclear test-ban treaty in 1963. He was also the Kremlin's man on the scene in Czechoslovakia after the 1968 Soviet-led invasion by Warsaw Pact nations.

Mr. Kuznetsov was a nonvoting member of the Politburo and served as first vice president from 1977 to 1986.

11 Missing in Ship Collision

Reuters

TOKYO — Eleven Japanese fishermen were missing after their vessel and a Norwegian freighter collided on Thursday in the Pacific.

ASIAN TOPICS

Marriage Hopes Fade For Males in China

Millions of Chinese men have failed to find a wife, and eligible girls will be in even shorter supply in coming years, according to a survey published by the China News Agency. The agency said the serious imbalance in the ratio of men to women in China would worsen over the next 20 years.

A random check of 100 unmarried Chinese adults showed 93 were men, it said. Bachelors were found to outnumber single women by 10 million within the 29-49 year-old age group. The figures were based on the 1982 census and a 1987 survey.

The report did not give any reason for the serious imbalance in the male-female ratio. But in February the agency said that the drowning of baby girls in rural areas, modern techniques which allow doctors to identify the gender of the fetus and the availability of abortion had contributed to the imbalance. The ratio of newborn girls to boys in the poor southwestern province of Guangxi was 100 to 121 in 1989, the worst imbalance in the country.

Many Chinese parents still believe it is imperative to bear a son to carry on the family name. China's one-child family policy designed to control its burgeoning population of 1.1 billion means that people are more choosy about the sex of their only child.

Around Asia

Rapidly growing Asian economies will reach the level of prosperity of Western Europe in 10 years and that of the United States shortly thereafter, the Singapore prime minister, Lee Kuan Yew, said Wednesday. He said that Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong and the members of the Association of South East Asian Nations — Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Brunei, Singapore and the Philippines — "will have caught up with Western Europe in terms of total gross national product by the year 2000 and with the United States by early in the next decade." He predicted that within this decade Burma, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos will liberalize their economies.

Suntory, the Japanese brewer and distiller, is marketing a new beer called "The Earth" with the slogan "Suntory is thinking about the Earth," in English letters larger than the brand name, on each can and bottle. A spokesman said Suntory's market research showed ecology becoming a hot issue in the 1990s. He acknowledged that the product's main environmental impact is the use of a flip-top tab that remains attached to the can after opening.

A group of 97 mainland Chinese women forced out of Hong Kong despite being married to Hong Kong fishermen will be allowed to settle in the British colony next month, according to the China News Agency. This completes the resettlement of all 1,197 so-called "boat brides" and their 223 children. The women, formerly allowed to live in Hong Kong only on the condition that they reside on their husbands' fishing boats and not set foot ashore, had been ordered back to China when their husbands took on land-based jobs.

Image of Japanese Softened by Thai TV

When Lieutenant Kobori of the Japanese Imperial Army, fatally wounded in an Allied air raid, dies in the arms of his pregnant Thai wife this weekend, rivers of tears are certain to flow, Denis D. Gray of The Associated Press reports from Bangkok. And millions of Thais will be left with images of the Japanese very different from the prevalent stereotypes of fanatic, samurai-style warriors of World War II or today's aggressive businessmen.

Since January, the Thai public has become addicted to a serialized television drama titled "Khun Kam," or "Star-Crossed Lovers." When episodes are shown each weekend, Bangkok's notorious traffic thins out and social engagements are often canceled.

The series is based on a still enormously popular novel written by Vimol Shripaiboon in the late 1960s. It tells of a Japanese officer who falls in love with a Thai college undergradnate during World War II.

"This is good public relations for the Japanese," said Mechai Viravaiyda, who played Kobori in the first filming of the novel in 1969. "With Kobori's notions about the heart being more important than flag and country, he would have been jailed — or at least given a low-ranking job in a Japanese corporation."

It is unlikely that such a sympathetic portrayal would be featured in Asian countries invaded by Japan during the war. Thailand's experience was mixed. It was not invaded, although the Japanese Army was allowed to use Thai territory to invade neighboring Burma.

Arthur Higbee

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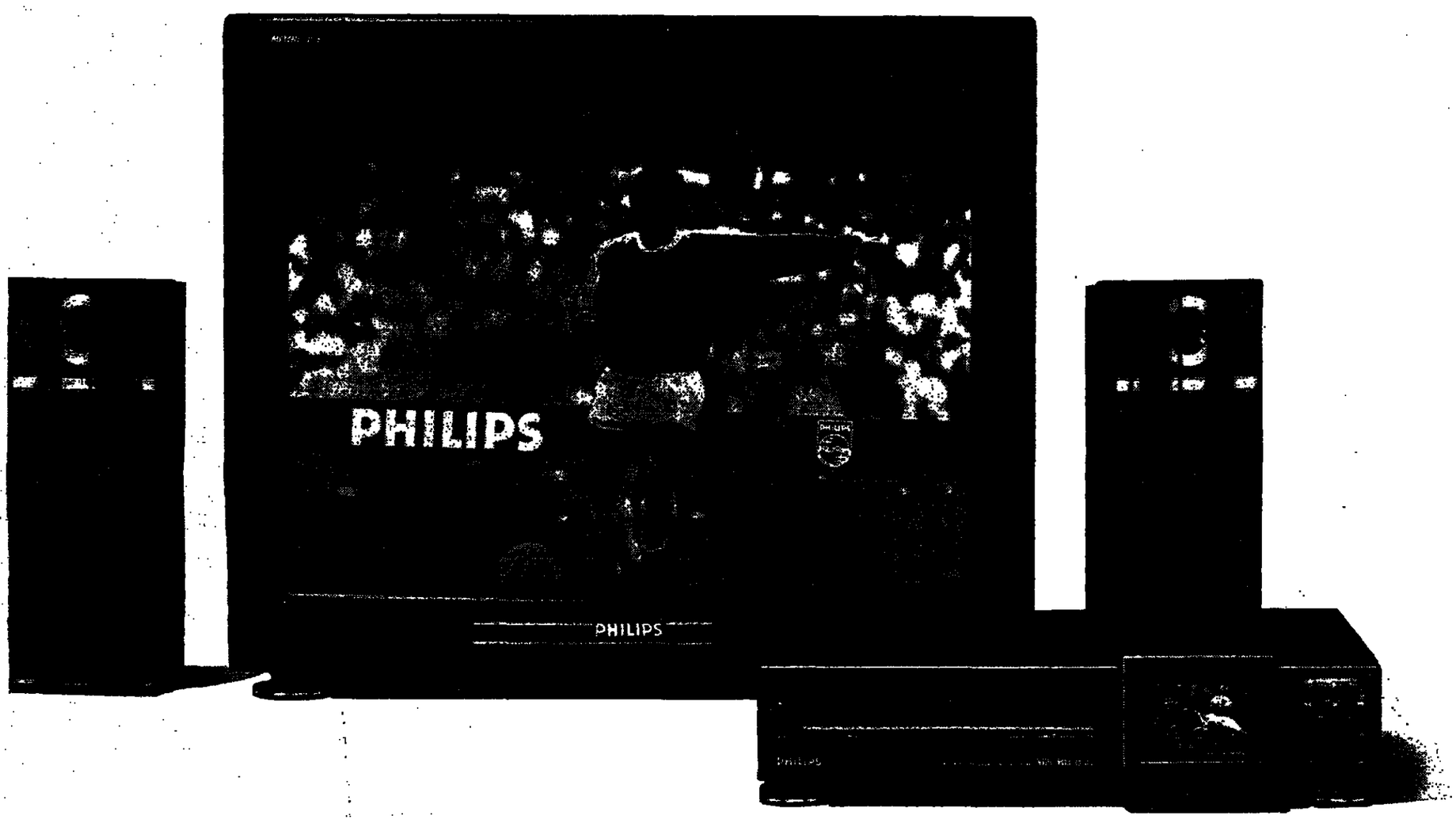

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OPINION

Lithuania(s) and Trade

A consensus in the U.S. Congress holds that the trade agreement President George Bush signed with President Mikhail Gorbachev should not go into effect until, as House Speaker Thomas Foley put it, there is "some positive movement" by the Soviet Union to let Lithuania take its independence. Mr. Bush has not made this a formal condition — an omission for which he has come under fire — but he acknowledges that Congress is insisting on the point. So should he. The moment when Mr. Gorbachev is choking Lithuania with an economic embargo is not the right moment to remove restrictions on Soviet trade.

No one should take this position, however, without acknowledging its large implications. It comes at a possible price. The key tariff and credit penalties that stand to be lifted in a trade agreement are those imposed in 1974 to ensure Soviet Jewish emigration.

As it happens, President Gorbachev recently hinted that his emigration policy, which has been generous, could now be clipped to meet Arab objections to a possible flow of Soviet Jews to the Israeli-occupied West Bank. That would put the trade agreement in the deep freeze and severely set back Soviet-American relations on the political level. Presumably Mr. Gorbachev will find a way to back off this course; he may have already done so in reassurances made by his foreign minister.

If he does, Congress would be left having added to the trade law's original standard of free emigration a major new standard, not inscribed in law, of Lithuanian independence. This has its reasons, but would take its own toll of the standard of constancy expected of a serious government.

There is more. The Soviet Union, a country of 15 republics and more than 100 "nationalities," faces ethnic unrest and claims for ethnic autonomy or statehood without end. Are economic ties with Moscow to be hinged on the satisfaction of the many "Lithuaniss" that may line up at the door of Congress? Do not hastily dismiss the thought. As a multiethnic democratic society, the United States is vulnerable to continuing pressures to mortgage its commerce to Soviet ethnic aspirations, not to speak of democratic ones. As a society committed to international economic exchange, it is also vulnerable to continuing pressures to make economic decisions — on grain exports to the Soviet Union, for instance — mainly on economic grounds. Lithuania takes Americans to the heart of an issue they will be grappling with for a long time.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

Uncertainty in Canada

Once again, Canada is agonizing over a problem as old as the nation itself — the uneasy marriage between its English and French cultures. Antagonism has reached another crisis. There is even talk of Canada breaking apart. That seems unlikely, but the tension creates unwelcome uncertainty in America's closest ally.

The trigger for the latest rift is a proposed amendment to the 1982 constitution, which Quebec refused to ratify because it gives the province and its culture no special status. Known as the Meech Lake Accord, the amendment is designed to mollify Quebec by declaring it to be a "distinct society," permitting it to set its own policy in certain cultural areas. Quebec has already declared French to be its language, defying Canada's national bilingualism. At Quebec's insistence, the accord also gives individual provinces veto power over some national matters.

The accord expires June 23 unless all provinces have ratified it, and there are still two firm holdouts, Manitoba and Newfoundland. In an effort to turn the holdouts around, modifications to the Meech Lake Accord have been proposed. But these proposals have only enraged and strengthened Quebec's separatists, who have revived their threat of secession if the amendment is not adopted as is. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, his own popularity severely weakened by the introduction of a national sales tax, has been meeting with the provincial premiers during the past week, searching frantically for a compromise.

The crux of the matter is Canada's identity as a nation. It was created as one country 123 years ago out of a collection of British colonies. It remains an uncertain union of provinces vested with more local authority than the 50 United States have.

Quebec's concern is that, without constitutional protection, the English-language culture will eventually overwhelm the French. Quebec is economically viable; with Ontario, it generates most of Canada's wealth. But Quebec's birth rate has declined sharply in recent decades, an ominous sign to defenders of the French culture.

Living together as one nation has not been easy for Canadians, but the awful prospect of living apart has always saved the marriage. As close allies, principal trading partners, neighbors and friends, Americans can only hope for a resolution that will preserve and stabilize the union.

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

Death in a Rusting Van

To Dr. Jack Kevorkian, who made it possible, the death by lethal injection of Janet Adkins this week was one more volley in his battle to make euthanasia "a positive experience." To others, it seemed a lot more like an execution.

True, Mrs. Adkins was in Michigan and not, say, in the death house in Texas; and lying on a cot in a rusting van rather than on a gurney in a windowed execution chamber. One might also say that Mrs. Adkins had a choice whereas the condemned do not. But did she really?

Janet Adkins had Alzheimer's disease. Her family was divided. Whether she was competent to make such a decision, as Dr. Kevorkian contends, is questionable. But whether Dr. Kevorkian is competent to decide on her competence is not even questionable. He is a retired pathologist, not a specialist in geriatric disease. He was barely acquainted with her. She had contacted him after reading of the homemade intravenous device he has been assiduously publicizing. Two days after they dined together, she died.

It might have been sooner had Dr. Kevorkian been able to find a place to carry out the procedure sooner. Various motels turned him down; so did funeral homes and the landlords of vacant office space. Thus the 1968 Volkswagen, and the local park that had electrical hookups for campers. Dr. Kevorkian used the latter for the electrocardiograph machine with which he monitored Mrs. Adkins's heart.

Dr. Kevorkian is obviously a practical man. He was turned down in his effort to advertise his device, which is activated by pressing a button, in a California medical society journal; now he has seen it displayed on network TV. Further proof of his practicality lies in his chagrin over the four-hour delay before Mrs. Adkins's body was taken from the van. "You could have sliced her liver in half and saved two babies and her bone marrow could have been taken, her heart, two kidneys, two lungs, a pancreas."

Pressing society to weigh the ethics of euthanasia is not outrageous. Dr. Kevorkian's behavior is. This is a time when people are searching for a humane consensus about when to withdraw treatment from the dying. Any day, the U.S. Supreme Court will hand down its eagerly awaited decision in its first right-to-die case, that of Nancy Cruzan.

But now, here comes a Dr. Jack Kevorkian to publicize himself, his "Rube Goldberg apparatus" and his willingness to make a martyr of himself. "They'll be after me for this," he says.

They should be.

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

S&L: Enough Is Enough

As if it were not enough that the savings and loan failures are going to cost taxpayers more than $100 billion, the S&L lobbyists are back working the administration, plucking at the sleeve of Congress, bleating that the reforms enacted last summer are too sudden, too harsh, too awful to be endured without a generous period of transition to the moderately tighter rules now in law.

The only astonishing thing about this performance is that it seems to be having an effect. A delay of one crucial rule is under discussion at the Treasury Department. That is grotesque. The Treasury's responsibility is to say no, flatly and immediately.

Dozens of congressmen are sponsoring legislation to postpone the new requirement. Doesn't anybody remember that it was precisely this kind of forbearance, inspired by this kind of lobbying, that lies behind the failure of hundreds of S&Ls?

The issue here is how much money an S&L can lend to one borrower. In the past, it could lend as much as 100 percent of its capital — meaning, as some of the regulators have pointed out, that the failure of one big loan could (and sometimes did) throw an institution into bankruptcy. With its capital wiped out, its further losses would (and did) fall directly onto the taxpayer, who stands behind the deposit insurance. In last year's reform law, Congress held that no S&L could lend more than 15 percent of its capital. With that limit, it would take seven bad loans to bankrupt the lender. The 15 percent rule is entirely reasonable.

But Congress has heard from a lot of real estate developers and builders who claim that the new rule will leave them without the credit to carry on their business. That plea itself ought to make any congressman wary. Some S&Ls became captives of big builders or groups of builders who used them to finance projects that could not survive arm's-length credit analysis. One purpose of the reform was to end this kind of excessive and dangerous mutual dependence between borrower and lender.

The proposal under consideration at the Treasury would phase the new limit in gently and gradually over a couple of years. At a time when the S&L industry is continuing to run huge losses, any procrastination on these reforms only invites more risky lending and, ultimately, higher costs to the public.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

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If India and Pakistan Went to War . . .

By Leonard S. Spector

WASHINGTON — If India and Pakistan, unable to resolve their differences in coming months, were to go to war over Kashmir, it would be the first major military conflict in history between two states with ready access to nuclear arms.

Though neither state is thought to have deployed nuclear weapons as yet, both could do so quickly, perhaps within weeks. India's force could number 40 to 60 weapons, deliverable on any of some 200 advanced aircraft. That is enough to wipe out Pakistan's major cities several times over.

Pakistan's nuclear force would be much smaller. It probably can make only 5 to 10 bombs and possesses

By ARCADIO, C&W Syndicate.

only 40 to 50 first-class strike aircraft. Still, this is more than enough to cause a million casualties in India.

If war comes, much more will be at issue than the future of Kashmir, the predominantly Muslim state in India whose status triggered India-Pakistan fighting in 1948 and 1965. Not only will the nuclear forces available to both sides open the possibility of untold casualties, but Pakistan's survival could be at stake.

A leader of the militant Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party — a part of Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh's parliamentary coalition in India — has declared, for example, that if war comes, "Pakistan will cease to exist." In contrast, the hostilities between Chinese and Soviet forces in the late 1960s — the only time two nuclear states actually clashed — were limited to skirmishes for control of a remote border area.

Indian talk of eliminating its rival obviously stirs deep anxieties in Pakistan, where memories of the third India-Pakistan war, in 1971, remain fresh. In that conflict, Indian intervention on behalf of Bengali separatists resulted in the dismemberment of Pakistan as it then existed, with East Pakistan becoming the independent state of Bangladesh.

It was after India's decisive victory that Zulfikar Ali Bhutto began Pakistan's quest for nuclear arms. Mr. Bhutto's daughter, Benazir, is now prime minister.

Miss Bhutto, who has strong support in the United States, is thought to be more cautious than the two men with whom she must, in practice, share power, the army chief of staff Mirza Aslam Beg and President Gulam Ishaq Khan. But even Miss Bhutto has been outspoken in supporting Kashmir's self-determination, and she recently further fueled tensions with India by announcing that Pakistan would send $5 million to assist Muslim separatists in the disputed state.

If hostilities appeared imminent, Pakistani and Indian leaders would have little choice but to ready their nuclear forces. Fearing the worst from India and with a handful of weapons and top aircraft potentially available, Pakistani strategists would immediately try to protect the country's nuclear ace in the hole from pre-emptive attack. They inevitably would demand that nuclear devices be assembled, dispersed to several air bases and mounted on aircraft that could be kept on alert.

To avoid being placed at a disadvantage, India would also ready its weapons and do so in a way that others could easily observe. For example, it might send a large daytime convoy from an atomic research center to a major air base, assuming that it would be spotted by a U.S. intelligence satellite. Even if the crisis were to subside without a shot fired, the nuclear history of the subcontinent would be forever changed and nuclear ambitions elsewhere in the world would be greatly encouraged.

What if major hostilities do break out? Will deterrence work and prevent nuclear escalation? It might, but in the Iran-Iraq war, where both sides had potent nonnuclear weapons, deterrence failed. And Iraq continued to use chemical weapons against Iran even after Iran began using them in response. Moreover, each side attacked the other's cities with ballistic missiles even when it faced retaliation in kind.

Washington, which is friendly with both states, may hold the key to averting a crisis. It has already begun diplomatic efforts. Moscow is quietly helping, but could do more — by declaring, for example, that it will not countenance any Indian attempt to change the map of South Asia.

Despite Lithuania and other obvious preoccupations, the superpowers need to join hands to forestall a nuclear confrontation between their allies in South Asia. The post-Cold War world must not become a series of regional nuclear battlefields.

The writer is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Moscow and Seoul: A Dramatic Embrace

By Michael Williams

SAN FRANCISCO — The burgeoning Soviet-South Korean relationship took a dramatic turn Monday when Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet president, met here with Roh Tae Woo, his South Korean counterpart. For North Korea, the event was made all the more bitter because it took place on American soil.

The meeting could well signal the most important shift in political alignments in Northeast Asia since the Korean War ended. It has major implications not only for North Korea but for Japan and China as well.

The Gorbachev-Roh encounter, coming almost 40 years after North Korea invaded the South in June 1950, underlines the political and economic superiority of the South. It also raises serious questions about the continued viability of the Pyongyang regime, led since its foundation in 1948 by Kim Il Sung.

Soviet-South Korean economic relations have developed rapidly over the past two years. Bilateral trade reached $600 million last year, more than triple the 1988 level. This year, trade is expected to exceed $1 billion. Leading South Korean companies like Hyundai and Samsung have begun establishing joint ventures in the Soviet Union. In March, Moscow signed a contract to supply uranium to South Korean nuclear plants, a move heavy with significance for the North Koreans.

The Gorbachev-Roh meeting, however, has placed relations on a different plane. It appears to serve notice that the opening of full diplomatic links and the exchange of ambassadors is only a matter of time.

North Korea has watched helplessly as the courtship has gathered pace. On Thursday, Pyongyang castigated Mr. Gorbachev for what it called his "unpardonable, traitorous bargaining" with the South Korean leader. But North Korea has almost no leverage over the Soviet Union, from which it still obtains most of its economic and military aid.

In a petty show of exasperation, North Korea has expelled a Tass correspondent. And it has drawn closer to China in the last year, when others were moving away from it.

Almost alone in the Communist world, North Korea has rejected not only political reform but economic change. Despite a limited dialogue with the United States held at their embassies in Beijing, and the recent handing over of the remains of five U.S. soldiers killed in the Korean War, the North shows few signs of emerging from its near-total isolation.

In Moscow, Soviet scholars openly question whether the North Korean government can survive the death of Mr. Kim, who is 78. If East Germany could not survive the collapse of the Berlin Wall, analysts say, a political system combining the worst features of East Germany and of Nicolae Ceausescu's Romania seems to have little hope of lasting. This thinking undoubtedly informed Mr. Gorbachev's decision to meet with Mr. Roh.

It is a bitter blow, of course, to North Korea. But the Chinese and Japanese also have cause for concern.

But if there is dismay in Pyongyang over the San Francisco meeting, there is also concern in Beijing and Tokyo. By distancing himself from North Korea, Mr. Gorbachev has forced North Korea closer to China.

North Korea has long played one Communist superpower off against the other, thus maximizing economic and military aid from both.

This strategy will no longer work. For China, North Korea is an ally with an international reputation almost as bad as that of the Khmer Rouge. The North, among other things, has sponsored several acts of open terrorism — including the 1983 bombing in Rangoon and the 1987 bombing of a South Korean jet liner over the Indian Ocean. If, as now seems likely, Moscow drops its veto of South Korean entry into the United Nations, China — with its own image problem — will be left as the last defender of one of the world's most notorious regimes.

In principle, Japan should be pleased by the contribution the San Francisco meeting could make to easing regional tensions. But the initiative places great pressure on a wary Japan to join the new rush of alliances with the Soviet Union. Japanese businessmen are increasingly uneasy over South Korean and U.S. penetration of the potentially immense Soviet market.

With his usual acute sense of timing, Mr. Gorbachev confirmed during his U.S visit that he intends to visit Japan in 1991. Tokyo remains the only major world capital that the Soviet leader has yet to visit.

Soviet-Japanese relations have remained paralyzed by their long-running dispute over four islands in the Kurile chain, known to the Japanese as the Northern Territories. The dramatic improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations, and Moscow's recent courtship of Seoul, have undermined Japanese economic leverage over the Soviet Union. This lessens the likelihood that Moscow will return the disputed islands in return for Japanese economic assistance.

Mr. Gorbachev appears to have calculated that by making an opening to South Korea and delaying a Soviet-Japanese summit meeting, Moscow may not have to make any major territorial concessions to Japan.

The writer is senior commentator with the BBC Far Eastern Service and currently a visiting fellow at the Southeast Asia Program of Cornell University. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

To Breathe Relevance Back Into This Democracy

By Robert D. Putnam

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — We Americans have taken justifiable satisfaction from the recent triumphs of democracy worldwide. But before hastening to tutor others about self-government, we must reckon with discontent at home with our own democracy — a "politics of irrelevance, of obscurantism," in the words of former Vice President Walter Mondale; a democracy in which "bull permeates everything," according to the National Republican Committee chairman, Lee Atwater. Revitalizing the American democracy should be at the top of the nation's agenda, but to make progress, we need to be clearer about what the desired goal is.

Our contemporary conception of democracy owes more than most observers recognize to the Austrian economic historian Joseph Schumpeter, who emigrated to the United States in the 1930s. Impatient with idealistic theories about popular rule, Mr. Schumpeter defined democracy as merely "a competitive struggle for the people's vote." Think of political parties as firms competing for market share, he said, much as Cheerios and corn flakes vie for a place at our breakfast tables today. Think of politicians as merchandisers, a modern-day Mr. Schumpeter might say. Think of voters as manipulable consumers, uninformed about public issues, swayable through jingles and cartoons. Think of public policy, not as the outcome of a collective deliberation about the public interest, but as a byproduct of private interest, the mere residue of campaign strategy.

Mr. Schumpeter's interpretation of modern democratic politics turned out to be remarkably prescient. He forecast, in effect, the central trend in American politics of the last half-century. When we talk now about democracy and its discontents, we focus almost entirely on political campaigns and marketing. We worry about "sound bites" and campaign spending. We lament "attack ads" and trivializing press coverage and low voter turnout. We propose public financing of campaigns and journalistic restraint. And this Washington-centered debate about political reform follows Mr. Schumpeter's lead by mindlessly assuming that the core of democracy is the electoral campaign.

But it need not be so. An even earlier European visitor to American shores, Alexis de Tocqueville, offered a quite different view of "democracy in America." His vision, admittedly rooted in the less urban, less frenetic America of the early 19th century, highlighted the engagement of ordinary citizens in public affairs.

American democracy, according to Tocqueville, presumed a widely shared sense of social solidarity and civic obligation. The organizational sinews of U.S. democracy were community associations, not electoral marketeers. American democracy relied on the people's readiness to share responsibility for common problems. Democratic deliberation, a modern Tocqueville would say, rests on black churches and Rotary Clubs and Mothers Against Drunk Driving and Drop-a-Dime anti-drug crusades.

Democracy cannot be subcontracted to campaign strategists and focus groups. Responsible consideration of the "big" questions of our time — the twin deficits, the future of East-West relations, and so on — must grow from practical experience in civic discussions of dozens of local issues — school reform, homelessness, environmental abuses — in thousands of communities across the land. It is no accident that recent evidence suggests that the most effective means of combating the plague of drugs is to engage the active participation of neighborhood groups.

If the paramount issue in American politics of the 1980s was making markets work better, the challenge of the 1990s will be to make democracy work better. A new era of practical reform is urgently needed. But lasting reform must begin at the grass roots, with Tocqueville's robust vision, not the crass and shallow Schumpeter view.

America's schools and universities, its civic, business and religious leaders, its press — and yes, even its politicians — must join in an effort to restore vigor to grass-roots organizations, to reconnect with one another and with the commonweal. Campaign reforms may be needed, but a reinvigorated emphasis on public engagement and civic solidarity is even more urgent.

The key to revitalizing American democracy rests not in the hands of campaign strategists or even candidates, but in the hands of the people. We must take responsibility for attacking our problems together, not just point angrily from the sidelines at those who fail to do it for us.

To the extent that the recent revolutions in Eastern Europe are grass-roots initiatives by millions of newly unfettered citizens, and that their elections are vehicles for debating basic political principles and philosophies, these new nations are closer to adopting the Tocqueville vision of democracy than the Schumpeter view. To that extent, we have something to learn about democracy from them, as well.

The writer is dean of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. He contributed this view to the Los Angeles Times.

For One of Africa's Worst Tyrants, the End of the Line Approaches

By Blaine Harden

WASHINGTON — The reign of President Samuel Doe, Africa's most appalling Big Man today, is coming to a messy end in Liberia.

A rebel army is advancing on the capital, Mr. Doe's ministers are buying one-way air tickets to Europe and the U.S. Marines are arriving to protect American interests.

Mr. Doe himself, who came to power in 1980 and who has presided over secret executions, rigged elections, mass minting of "Doe dollars" cerated President William Tolbert.

For five years, the American taxpayer subsidized one-third of government spending under Mr. Doe.

The Reagan administration said it spent this money to protect U.S. interests in Liberia (radio transmitters and airport landing rights) and to smooth a transition from military rule to elective government.

What Americans ended up buying

If Doe deserves to be overthrown, his likely successor doesn't appear to be a great friend of democracy.

and mass flight of financial institutions, now seems to see the darkness at the end of the tunnel.

With rebels troops no more than 50 kilometers (30 miles) from the capital, Mr. Doe said in a press conference last week, "I wish to announce here today my firm decision not to stand for the 1991 general elections."

On the basis of his record, Mr. Doe deserves to be overthrown, perhaps imprisoned for life. But what Americans should note is that the U.S. government was largely responsible for making the Liberians wait so long and suffer so much before a bad leader could be gotten rid of.

Liberia is the closest thing to a colony that the United States has ever had in Africa. The architecture echoes the antebellum South and spoken English has the rhythms of black American slang.

This relationship was never more "special" than under Mr. Doe. In the years 1980-85, Washington gave his government more than $500 million — more aid per capita than to any other country in Africa, more aid than it saw fit to give Liberia in the entire 133 years between the country's founding and the night in 1980 when Mr. Doe's colleagues evis- was neither stability nor democracy. They paid for a brand of temporary legitimacy that has become a specialty of African Big Men: guns to coerce loyalty, money to rent it.

Mr. Doe, an unschooled backwoods master sergeant, was more cunning than he looked. Repeatedly, he outfoxed the State Department.

He promised to return to his barracks, which he did not. He promised a free and fair election, but rigged it. He promised financial discipline, which he faked. For his every promise, the U.S. government rewarded him with aid. For his every betrayal, the U.S. government accepted another promise. Finally, under pressure from human rights groups and Congress, the cycle of Mr. Doe's bad faith and American generosity broke down.

A violent coup has seemed inevitable for at least five years. Mr. Doe is the last of an almost extinct generation. He is a leader who blends buffoonery with savagery while bankrupting his nation and turning his government into an international disgrace. Emeritus members of the club include Idi Amin of Uganda and Jean-Bédel Bokassa of the Central African Republic.

Mr. Doe made his birthday a national holiday and told journalists that "no bullet can touch me, no knife can scratch me." He nodded in approval in 1985 when his soldiers, after crushing a coup attempt, cruised around Monrovia in a jeep displaying the coup leader's severed testicles.

It was after the rigged election of 1985 that the Reagan administration had a chance to ease Mr. Doe out of power and save Liberians from worsening misery. There was no doubt about what had happened in the election. Mounds of burned presidential ballots were discovered outside the capital. U.S. diplomats in Monrovia detailed blatant and widespread election irregularities. The vote count, these diplomats said, showed that Mr. Doe had lost the election.

Still, the Reagan administration chose "to go with Doe." Chester Crocker, Mr. Reagan's assistant secretary of state for African affairs, told Congress that "there is now the beginning, however imperfect, of a democratic experience."

Several U.S. diplomats in Liberia were outraged by their government's acceptance of fraud. "It was one of those rare times when U.S. foreign policy could have made the difference," said one senior diplomat. "We funded the election, we organized it, we supervised the voting, and then when Doe stole it, we didn't have the guts to tell him" to get out.

Before Mr. Doe, Liberia was one of the few African countries without serious tribal hostility. But after the 1985 coup attempt, members of Mr. Doe's minority Krahn tribe took part in widespread killing, torture and humiliation of rival tribesmen. The rebel movement that seems about to topple Mr. Doe is, in many ways, a continuation of the coup and tribal conflict that followed the stolen election.

Liberians, no doubt, are anxiously awaiting Mr. Doe's departure. He and his greedy advisers turned Liberia — a producer of rubber, timber and iron ore — into an economic outcast. The major multilateral lending agencies that specialize in doctoring sick African economies gave up on Mr. Doe.

For the typical Liberian, however, the tribal war has been worse than Mr. Doe's corrupt rule. More than 170,000 people have been forced to abandon their homes and farms. Thousands, perhaps tens of thousands, have been killed in fighting and in retaliation against civilian members of the Gio and Mano tribes by Krahn soldiers.

With Mr. Doe in prison or in exile or dead, Liberia will be a nation infected as never before by tribalism. And it will be led by someone it did not elect. The rebel leader, Charles Taylor, is a former Doe adviser who filed Liberia after being charged with embezzling $900,000 from the government. He does not speak about a need for immediate elections.

But he says he looks forward to seeing what Washington is willing to do for his government. Having served in Mr. Doe's government, he no doubt knows that it was possible to receive a lot of American money without having to answer a lot of questions.

"I would hope," Mr. Taylor said recently of the two countries, "that we will have a really good marriage and a really good honeymoon."

The writer, a Washington Post foreign correspondent, has been banned from Liberia for his reporting. His book "Africa: Dispatches From a Fragile Continent" will be published this fall.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Germany 'at Sea'

PARIS — The *Matin* pointed out the other day that the political situation in Germany has entered upon a crisis, the "grandes lignes" of which it is still difficult to distinguish. Prince Bismarck's retirement has completely upset the old parties. The political issues are now being recast, and for the moment all is transition and apparent confusion. Germany, as the *Matin* says, is without compass. Not only this, but she is fairly "at sea."

1915: Tribute to Italy

LONDON — Mr. Asquith, speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon [June 7], made an eloquent reference to Italy's entry into the war. "Since the House adjourned for the Whitsun vacation," said the Premier, "great events have occurred. I refer to the support given by Italy to the cause of the Allies. We look upon Italy as one of the guardians of the liberties of Europe. Italy has not allowed the spontaneity and intelligence of her people to be trammelled by reasons of the State. The Italian nation is animated by a more elevated ideal than the supremacy of force."

1940: Draft Encouraged

NEW YORK — A growing newspaper campaign for compulsory military service to create a great United States Army was heralded today by the metropolitain press. Importance was attached to an editorial in the New York "Times" today urging the immediate adoption of universal compulsory military service. "In the interest of self-protection the American people should at once adopt a universal compulsory military training system. We say this as a newspaper which never believed in the wisdom of such policies in peace time. The most powerful mechanized army that the world has ever seen is now striking at Paris. We must consider realistically the consequences which that army's victory would entail."

OPINION

Then, for a Moment, the Dictator Spoke

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The Washington summit talks did not reveal a great deal about George Bush, but they did tell us a lot about Mikhail Gorbachev — certainly more than he intended.

The meeting showed us again that Mr. Bush is an intelligent, likable man who handles himself with style but has one important drawback as a player in international affairs. He likes things to be cost-free.

When issues of principle get involved that Mr. Bush thinks may interfere with what he wants, he just dumps them. Like, say, supporting the freedom movement in China or standing up to terrorists.

At the summit talks it was Lithuania.

First Mr. Bush told Mr. Gorbachev that a trade agreement had to be linked to Lithuanian independence. Then, after he listened to Mr. Gorbachev's pleas for support, out came a trade package for the Kremlin without Lithuania.

A familiar argument can be made for that kind of policy. But who wants to say America believes the ends justify the means? So the administration tends to mumble while we cup our ears.

But there was more to the summit conference than Lithuania, or more precisely, no Lithuania.

The arms talks left the Soviet Union with superior military strength on the ground. But the country is falling apart so fast that to use that strength against the West would demand an overwhelming national desire to commit suicide.

The agreements about reducing nuclear weapons are good for the soul and the pocketbook. But they still leave both sides — yes, there are still two sides when it comes to survival in a nuclear age — in terror of the destruction that has prevented great-power war for a half-century.

On Germany, Mr. Gorbachev hinted he would slowly do what the realistic Germans knew he would do one day — accept unified Germany in NATO in

ON MY MIND

exchange for some face-saving language and a hefty German package of economic gifts and investments.

He has no other choice now.

The Soviet Union and the West failed to work out a plan about how to deal with a unified Germany before it was suddenly upon them. After all, they only had 40 years or so.

Emotions count more than documents and speeches, as good diplomats know. The American public made the Gorbachev visit emotionally powerful. Wherever he went, Americans held out, so clearly it could almost be touched, their yearning to put fears and enmities behind them, to relax their neck muscles.

It was not what Mr. Gorbachev said. A certain document contains all the hope and plans for the international common roof he talks about. Remember it, the United Nations Charter? Do we really need to start all over?

No, it was the exhilaration of seeing and hearing a man whom Americans believe is responsible for a new era of hope. They hugged him for that.

But in Washington, in a startling moment of self-revelation, Mr. Gorbachev showed the importance of not tying our destiny to his. He talks democracy, and perhaps even believes in a version of it, but in that moment he showed he acts and thinks like a dictator.

The Arabs, he said at a press conference, had been pressuring him about the immigration of Soviet Jews to Israel.

Then came a threat: Unless Israel listens to him and prevents the new arrivals from living in the "occupied territories," he will reconsider allowing them to leave the Soviet Union.

Since only a handful of Soviet Jews have gone to live in the West Bank, the threat meant Israel had to prevent them from finding apartments in East Jerusalem, part of Israel's capital.

Sitting right there was Mr. Bush. Mr. Gorbachev had promised him Moscow would soon put into law the right of Soviet citizens to leave their country.

Mr. Bush sat strangely silent, listening to Mr. Gorbachev talk familiar Soviet talk — laws mean what the Communist Party or its boss intend at any given moment. This time Soviet promises about emigration were at stake. The next time, what?

The American public's reaching out to Mr. Gorbachev was a warm moment of history that will remain in the mind. So should the icy moment of self-revelation in Washington.

The truth remains: If we move with heavy foot in support of Mr. Gorbachev, and only Mr. Gorbachev, we can trample the hopes of the Soviet people, who want more freedom — and more food — than he is ready or able to give them.

And we can crush the new Soviet democratic movement, still forming, and its chance to lead the country to freedom — for which so many of its members were once imprisoned, so long and so cruelly.

The New York Times.

'How come we're not packing 'em in like we used to?'

Opening Day: A Vital Rite With a Spade

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — There is no fanfare for this opening day. No organ wafts "The Star Spangled Banner" over the turf that has been groomed so meticulously for this annual event.

Nevertheless the woman suits up. On her head is the beat-up cap that bears witness to summers past. On her hands are the gloves that weathered many winning years. Awaiting her is the trusty equipment assembled for this day: one well-worn spade, a hose, two dozen tomato plants. The growing season had arrived at last.

The woman in question is an urban dweller who spends most of her time in what they call the built environment. She lives where people have structured masses of brick and concrete.

In her workplace, she cannot even open a window without throwing a chair through it. For months on end, the weather pattern remains constant: indoors. Her relationship to nature is pared down to its effect on traffic.

Nevertheless, this rite of planting and growing has come to occupy an emotional space in inverse proportion to its shrinking geometry. This is indeed the stuff of ceremony. But it is not a rite of passage, it is a rite of connection.

Digging holes for seedlings, the woman thinks of a mantra fitting for gardeners. Plant, to remember that things do not just appear in the refrigerator. They grow, slowly. Plant, to repair the nearly severed umbilical cord with the natural world. Plant, to keep the pact of mutual caretaking with nature.

So this urban gardener, kneeling in an altar-size plot, pays homage with her spade. When the job is done, the woman removes her gloves and surveys the land. The small plants are straight in their rows. The sun is strong. The omens are right. In a most private sort of pride, she tips her old hat to them. Season's Greetings.

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This Superpower Two-Step Is Out of Date

THE Soviet-American relationship is beginning to resemble the medieval dance in which the partners take two steps forward, a half step back. Stepping back is not unusual; it has always been part of the rhythm of the superpower dance. Yet the failure of both powers at the Washington summit to advance a significantly new quality to their relationship has demonstrated that they have not yet freed themselves from the habits and shadows of the Cold War.

The superpower two-step is stuttering as the world moves on. The summit was thus significant less as a marker of change in the relationship between Moscow and Washington as of the change in the relationship of both countries to the world. Power is diffusing. International events are less driven by the Soviet-American relationship. New powers have emerged. Other nations have grown in power, to the point where the ambitions of the United States and the Soviet Union are likely to be constrained less by one another than by regional actors.

— Daniel Hamilton, senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in the Los Angeles Times.

Lufkin, U.S.S.R.: Shining City on a Tarnished Hill

By Joe Murray

ANGELINA COUNTY, Texas — A visiting friend, a New York newsman who recently returned from Moscow, was trying to explain to me the economic system of the Soviet Union.

"Of course, probably no one can explain the economic system of the Soviet Union," he said.

Which is to say, he explained, that almost every Russian has to have his or

MEANWHILE

her own little independent economic system, not for a sideline but survival.

The black market is a way of life — quite literally — for the Russian people, as is bartering. Buried in communism's rubble is the ruble, marshmallow money in the world of hard currency.

The official exchange rate is about $1.60 per ruble, the tourist rate is 6.2 rubles per dollar and the black market rate is as much as 15 rubles to the dollar.

When a country's money is no good, there are no goods in the regular marketplace. Instead, almost everything is funneled into the black market, where goods are priced at their real worth. Think of it as Backs Against The Wall Mart.

"Better yet," my friend said, "think of a little town like your county seat, Lufkin, Texas. If Lufkin, just as it is, could somehow be transported intact and set down in the middle of Russia, do you know what it would become?

"It'd be the shining city on the hill," he declared. "People would journey from the farthest regions of the Soviet Union simply to behold its wonder.

"They would stand in awe of this miracle of materialism. To them, your poorest citizens would seem to live like kings. The ultimate ambition of any Russian would be to somehow, someday, become a Lufkinite. They could imagine no greater dream."

Here my friend began to wave his arms a bit: "If you could have in Russia what your K mart store has in stock ..."

He stopped and shook his head.

"No, let's say if you could have what's sold in a K mart in just one hour ..."

He shook his head again. That's still too much to imagine.

"I know," he finally said. "Suppose your house caught fire, and all you could save was whatever you could grab up. If you could then take just those goods to Russia, you could live in luxury for a year."

He paused.

"No, make that 10 years."

Lufkingrad, the shining city on the hill?

Well, now that I think about it, why not? At last count, we had twice as many McDonald's as the Russians have in their entire country.

Mr. Murray, editor-publisher emeritus of the Lufkin Daily News, is senior writer for Cox Newspapers.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cohabitation in Canada

Reading Martin W. G. King's article "Three Weeks Left to Rescue Canada" *(Opinion, June 1)*, one is left with a feeling of paradise about to be lost. This is a classic vision of many English-speaking Canadians: that of a bilingual and bicultural country where French and English can cohabit. This Canada never existed.

Mr. King refers to the way Quebec treats its English-speaking minority without recognizing that Montreal has two English-language universities (McGill and Concordia) or that English-speaking residents of Quebec can, for example, file their Quebec income tax forms in English if they so wish. Such an option is not available to French-speaking Canadians outside Quebec. Things have gone so far recently that cities such as Sault Ste. Marie in Ontario have declared themselves "unilingual English."

Canada needs to become a Swiss-style federation in which languages and culture are respected through clear powers given to each member. This is part of the spirit of the contested Meech Lake Accord, which gives to Quebec a "distinct society" status.

Only this kind of clear recognition can allow cultures and languages to cohabit in mutual respect and harmony.

MARC ANTOINE HAMET.
Paris.

Israel and Sovereignty

Regarding "U.S. Blocks UN Inquiry Urged by Arafat" (May 28):

In asserting that to dispatch a small United Nations team to investigate the situation in the occupied territories would infringe on Israeli sovereignty, Benjamin Netanyahu, the Israeli deputy foreign minister, misstated his own government's legal position.

Aside from East Jerusalem and a suburban ring around it, Israel has never asserted sovereignty over any part of the West Bank or Gaza Strip, presumably recognizing that doing so would raise awkward questions about the rights (or lack of them) of the people who live there.

Since November 1988, the only state asserting sovereignty over these territories has been the State of Palestine, which, even though it physically controls no land, is recognized diplomatically by more than 100 countries and clearly enjoys the allegiance of the local population.

JOHN V. WHITBECK.
Paris.

'That Vision Thing'

In response to "Bush Wants U.S. on Mars" (Kiosk, May 12):

While President Bush turns his attention to moving Americans to Mars by 2019, one would hope that he would also give some attention to moving homeless Americans off the streets by 1991. We need more of what the president disdainfully calls "that vision thing," for, as is written in the Book of Proverbs (29:18), "Where there is no vision, the people perish."

E. ERNEST GOLDSTEIN.
Villars-sur-Ollon, Switzerland.

Heading for Disaster

Even Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain is now prepared to help control emissions that cause global warming *("UN Warning on Warming: Cut Emissions 60% Now, or Else," May 26)*. But the Bush administration still wants to wait until it is known with greater certainty what will happen.

Reacting to problems after they become manifest is like driving with eyes closed, waiting until you bump into something and then pulling back. In the case of the "greenhouse effect," it is worse. Once temperatures increase and sea levels rise, there will be no pulling back.

DIETRICH FISCHER.
Moscow.

Dunkirk and Afterward

As we recall the evacuation from Dunkirk and the period shortly after, it is interesting to contemplate what sort of Europe we would have now if the Churchill government had listened to those who urged negotiations for a separate peace with Hitler. Those in all parts of Europe today who discuss how best to use their liberties would do well to remember the debt they owe to those who continued the struggle against Nazism when to many it seemed a lost cause.

J. D. M. HARDIE.
Edinburgh.

The Task of Facing Men

Regarding "There's a Separatist Clang to It All" (Opinion, May 25) by Ellen Goodman:

The creativity and performance of women has been underestimated and, worse still, pushed into the background by male-dominated society. Do women's colleges alleviate this discrimination? I would argue that they do not, simply because they shield women from the task of facing men on a day-to-day basis. Sex-segregated institutions of higher learning, whether men's or women's, are dinosaurs waiting to die.

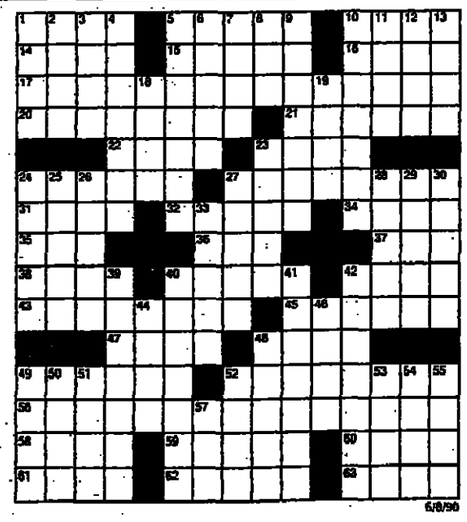
ROBERT J. PALMER JR.
Kiel, West Germany.

ACROSS

1 Second
5 "The Trial" author
10 T. S. Eliot characters
14 Nobelist Wiesel
15 E.T., for one
16 It followed "Typee"
17 Agnew's negativists
20 Furbish, as clothes
21 Rudimentary plant
22 Painter Frans
23 And other people: Abbr.
24 "The Sound of Music" hit
27 Mawkish
31 Iowa university town
32 Proverb
34 Brook
35 European bird
36 Carpentry tool
37 Actress Sara
38 Corker
40 Archives
42 Spatiate
43 Brandy cocktails
45 Affects radically
47 Actress Christians, 1900-51
48 Speck
49 Grant
52 Spectator
56 Muslim ascetic
58 Hash-house sign
59 More wrathful
60 Major or usher suffix
61 Tedious, in Glasgow
62 Lock
63 Strawberry's field

DOWN

1 Stoop
2 Substance called a pesticide by the E.P.A.
3 Metropolis
4 Sailing ships
5 Northern Soviet region
6 A.k.a.
7 Mickey —
8 Cask
9 Actress-singer Funicello
10 Fruit dish
11 Love, in Cádiz
12 Jug
13 Indifferent
18 Ancient site of Susa
19 Forbidden City nurse
23 A three on a par-five hole
24 Pedestal parts
25 Muscat man
26 Emulate Rooney or Gabor
27 Makes an outcry
28 Athenian misanthrope
29 Trojan War epic
30 Quahogs
33 Specialized farm
39 Compunction
40 One embracing a craze
41 Erstwhile provisioners for army posts
42 Displaces
44 Rob Reiner's dad
46 On one's uppers
48 Pulaar and Pili's range
49 Reverential, in a way
50 Scorch
51 Quote
52 Bugaboo
53 Friends and neighbors
54 Town near Padua
55 Pampas denizen
57 "— any drop to drink"



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Solution to Previous Puzzle

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C	O	R	D	I	A	L		O	A	S	T			
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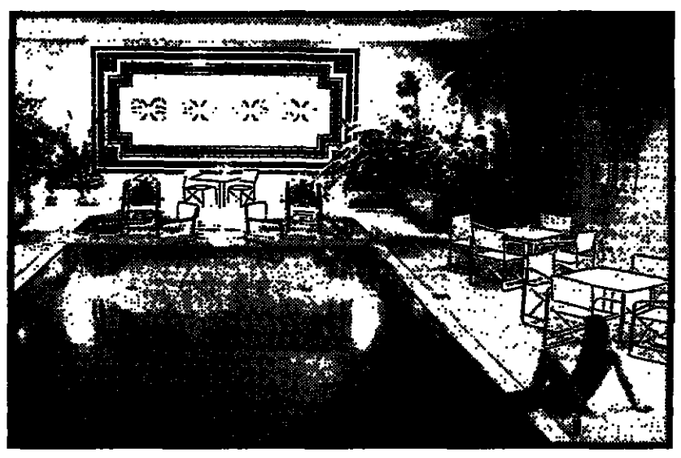

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More than you expect

East German Students Protest Stipends

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — Thousands of students rallied Thursday in front of parliament and workers blocked a main street leading to the city as East German lawmakers debated ways to head off broad unemployment.

University students demanded that the stipends they receive for attending school be increased as the nation merges its economy with West Germany's as part of the process of reunification.

The group marched around the parliament building and staged a sit-in at its entrance, but there were no major incidents.

About 10 students got inside the building while lawmakers were meeting, unfurled a banner from the spectator gallery and threw leaflets to the floor below. They were led away without incident.

About 3,000 students and teachers in the southern city of Chemnitz also staged a demonstration, the government press agency ADN said.

The broad agreement merging the German economies and social institutions contains no details about the stipends that students receive for attending school.

Meanwhile, electronics industry workers from the outlying city of Teltow blocked for about an hour a main thoroughfare connecting Berlin with Potsdam, ADN said.

The workers were demanding protection from unemployment. The electronics industry is expected to be among those that suffer the most from competition from the West.

Many East Germans already are buying radios and other electronics appliances from Western manufacturers.

Experts estimate that up to 4 million East Germans may lose their jobs as the nation's industries are forced to compete with more efficient Western companies.

Lawmakers debated measures to ease the transition to a free market, including a government plan to set up retraining centers for workers likely to lose their jobs.

Economics Minister Gerhard Pohl said the government will discuss the possibility of closing down large sections of industries to conduct massive retraining programs.

But he said this would be done against the backdrop of the "hopeless situation" in the microelectronics, auto, and shoe industries in the industrial cities of the south, where many giant and outmoded industries are expected to fail.

In another development, a fugitive West German leftist guerrilla wanted in connection with the 1977 murder of a prominent banker was arrested in East Germany, the official news agency said.

ADN quoted the Interior Ministry as saying police detained Susanne Albrecht, a key suspect in the execution-style slaying of the Dresdner Bank chairman, Jürgen Ponto, at his home near Frankfurt.

She was a member of the West German leftist guerrilla group Red Army Faction in the 1970s.

The group waged a campaign of bombings and murder against West German political and business leaders as well as NATO installations in the 1970s and, to a lesser extent, in the 1980s.

The attacks reached a peak in 1977, when RAF guerrillas killed West Germany's chief federal prosecutor and the chairman of the West German employers' association within six months.

Miss Albrecht escaped after the July 1977 murder. Most guerrillas of her generation were captured in the late 1970s and early 1980s. They were given long jail sentences for murder, bombings and armed robbery.

The group claimed responsibility for at least four killings in the past decade — an aerospace executive in 1985, a Foreign Ministry official and a Siemens industrialist in 1986, and Alfred Herrhausen, chairman of Deutsche Bank, in a car bombing last November.

(AP, Reuters)

Columbia Flight Put Off to August

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (UPI) — The leaky space shuttle Columbia will be returned to its hangar next week, delaying the launching of an astronomy mission until August, but clearing the way for the shuttle Atlantis to begin a military flight next month, officials said Thursday.

As a result of the schedule revision, NASA will only launch eight shuttle missions this year instead of nine, as planned. A flight scheduled for December will be put off until 1991.

An official said that a Columbia flight that had been planned for September will not take place until after an October mission by the shuttle Discovery.

Reuters

President Frederik W. de Klerk after announcing the partial ending of the state of emergency.

DE KLERK: *Emergency Eased*

(Continued from Page 1)

retained its seat, but by only 547 votes, as compared with its 2,835-vote margin in elections last September.

The National Party seat appeared saved by moderate voters who defected from the liberal Democratic Party to forestall a Conservative victory in Umlazi. This meant that whites frightened by Mr. de Klerk's policy of change forsook the National Party in greater numbers than the election results suggested.

Some political analysts interpreted the result as showing that the Conservatives would win a referendum for white voters on the country's future.

It seemed possible that the political setback in Umlazi influenced Mr. de Klerk, who consulted his cabinet on Wednesday, to keep the state of emergency intact in Natal. Some government officials had predicted that the state of emergency would be dropped altogether.

The African National Congress has said the state of emergency must be lifted to create a proper climate for negotiations that President de Klerk has proposed on a new constitution that would enfranchise the country's black majority.

The congress's other chief precondition is an unconditional amnesty for all political prisoners and exiles, including those charged with criminal offenses.

After exploratory talks in Cape Town a month ago, the government and the African National Congress set up a joint group to work out a definition of political prisoners and suggest mechanisms for their release and for the granting of immunity for past politically motivated crimes. The group's recommendations have not been released.

Mr. de Klerk said the government was ready to respond to the report but the African National Congress asked for a delay. In the meantime, Mr. de Klerk said, the cabinet would be releasing 48 members of the congress who were jailed or detained.

The Human Rights Commission, a monitoring group within the anti-apartheid movement, has said it knows of 1,522 political prisoners and thinks there may be at least 1,000 more in South African jails.

The state of emergency was imposed on June 12, 1986, by President Pieter W. Botha, Mr. de Klerk's predecessor, to quell civil unrest in black townships. It was renewed annually.

A more limited state of emergency was declared on July 21, 1985, and was lifted on March 7, 1986, allowing a hiatus of little more than three months before the current state of emergency was imposed.

The decision to end even partially the state of emergency confirms Mr. de Klerk's ascendancy over those in the police and armed forces who believed that the security of the white minority government must be its first priority.

KIDS: *Warehouse for Abandoned Romanian Children*

(Continued from Page 1)

the cuffs eat into their wrists, according to doctors. Those too small or unable to feed themselves often waste away because their nursing bottles, propped on piles of rags, slip away and there is no one to right them.

"They die of hunger, of very dirty environment, of nobody touching them and of never getting out of their beds," Mr. Delmas said.

They also die of AIDS. About 65 percent of Romania's 428 cases of AIDS in infants are abandoned children who went to hospitals from orphanages and state homes to be treated for severe malnutrition and were transfused with contaminated blood or hypodermic needles, according to the most recent Romanian government figures. Hepatitis B also is rampant.

The home at Videle contains both the malnourished and the handicapped. Once they arrive, children rarely see their families again.

Once inside the system, it is almost impossible to get out. At the age of 3, abandoned children go through what Romanian officials call a "switching center" — a cursory examination that shuttles them off to homes for handicapped or to children's asylums where they may learn a task, such as basket-making. After that, there is virtually no diagnostic testing in the homes for the handicapped and little teaching or physical therapy.

"The only 'cure' is death, and that does not cure very quickly," said one doctor.

At Videle, children who have mild epilepsy or polio-splayed legs are put together with those who suffer severe autism. The blind or deaf sit in rooms all day with those who cannot control their bodily functions.

Valentin Kovacs, a friendly, mildly retarded 15-year-old boy, spends his days wandering the halls. He was curious and friendly with a visitor, following closely, and was fascinated by a pair of eyeglasses.

"I have shoes!" he exclaimed, showing off a pair of moccasins donated by a Dutch charity. Asked what kind of things he likes to do, he thought for a moment and answered: "To sing, to count and to go back to my mother."

Vasilica Bogoju, 14, is "almost normal," staffers say. Her only obvious defect is physical: Her lower legs are badly twisted and cannot support her body, so she walks on her knees. She is shy but able to speak clearly, and the orderlies have become fond of her. They keep her fully clothed and have even given her a pair of earrings. They had hoped she would be allowed to go to a special school and learn basket-making.

But she was turned down. Why? "Her legs," said a nurse.

The Videle home received a shipment of clothes and toys from a Dutch charity in March. Yet about half the older children squatting in the dayroom recently were naked. Only a few pairs of shoes have been distributed, and those only last week. The toys are displayed in a closed room on the first floor where the children do not go.

"Oh, they destroy their clothes," an orderly said. "We would have to have a new set of clothes for each child each day." The orderlies — there is one for every 60 children — are mostly older women from the village. They do not seem embarrassed by the conditions, but said they could use more help. There is one teacher, and the director said the home recently has tried to establish a kindergarten.

The state gives them the equivalent of 50 cents a day to feed the children. "What can you do with that?" asked one orderly standing in the stairwell as a boy ascended carrying a bucket of cold stew of tomatoes, water and bread heels.

Foreign doctors working here are increasingly critical of the new Romanian government's inaction, while many Romanian officials chide foreign doctors as being alarmist.

Doctors with wide experience say, however, that Romania's system — with its combination of neglect, bureaucracy and haphazard medical care — is in a class by itself. Even in the poorest countries in Africa, they say, mentally and physically disabled children are not left alone in bare rooms for hours every day, deprived of the sound of human language or physical contact.

"As soon as someone here was considered unproductive, unable to work for the state, he was completely abandoned. It's something typically totalitarian," said Mr. Delmas. "To this day, in many hospitals they don't understand why AIDS children should be kept clean, because in their minds these babies are going to die anyway."

TRADE: *COCOM Eases Restrictions on Technology for Eastern Europe*

(Continued from Page 1)

ed States and Britain this week vetoed proposals by the Denver-based US West Inc. and by British Telecom to build a fiber-optic cable across the Soviet Union, arguing that it would involve technology with potential military application.

Nonetheless, the Cocom meeting this week appears to represent a significant breakthrough, not only because it will open major new business opportunities for Western companies, but also because it should put an end to months of bickering over trade restrictions among the Western allies.

At Cocom's last session, in February, the United States was accused of "Cold War thinking" when it blocked Western European moves to slash the list of controlled items.

Dennis Kloske, undersecretary for export administration at the Commerce Department, said that once all the measures agreed to at the present meeting go into effect, $45 billion worth of U.S. exports will no longer be subject to licensing requirements. "This means removing 50 percent of the licensing caseload," he added.

Mr. Wendt added that Cocom also accepted a British proposal that an entirely new list — a so-called "core list" — of sensitive products be drawn up before the end of this year.

"We will be rewriting Cocom controls from scratch," he explained, "and this should further reduce the number of controlled items and make the list easier to enforce."

One of Cocom's central decisions this week was to give preferential treatment to Eastern Europe, with U.S. officials noting that this will first apply only to Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. "We believe these countries are future candidates for deletion from the Cocom list of proscribed countries," Mr. Wendt said.

But, while noting that benefits could include access to computers up to a speed of 2,000 megabits per second as well as fiber-optic communication systems, he stressed that the governments would first have to adopt a series of safeguards, ranging from new export control systems to acceptance of on-site verification.

Mr. Wendt said it was difficult to establish exact criteria that would permit other Eastern European countries, such as Bulgaria or Romania, to obtain similar preferential treatment.

"A number of factors are involved in establishing the right strategic environment," he said. "We're going to judge each situation as it arises."

EAST: *Western Study Finds Unsafe Nuclear Reactors*

(Continued from Page 1)

cialist said, "is even more alarming than we thought after Chernobyl."

A French specialist said the problems with the East European plants did not mean disasters were imminent, but that even after the 1986 accident at the Chernobyl reactor, "we did not know the extent of the problems, both in design and operation" of the Soviet-built plants.

The Chernobyl accident has resulted in hundreds of deaths so far, and its full consequences have yet to be determined.

Experts in Eastern Europe, where opposition to nuclear energy is growing, believe Western experts' conclusion the plants are unsafe will exert strong pressure to close such plants throughout the region.

Nuclear power accounts for only a small portion of the electricity generated in Eastern Europe; most is generated by coal-fired power plants and gas.

In East Germany, 10 percent of the electricity comes from nuclear plants, in Czechoslovakia 27 percent and in Hungary 49 percent.

A new West German government report due this month is expected to provide the most detailed assessment yet of the quality of the materials and the effectiveness of the safety systems in five East German reactors, including the four studied by the Western experts.

Two of the five have been shut down for safety reasons since early this year, after their first inspection by a West German team.

After receiving what the West German government called the team's "worrying" initial report, Bonn ordered a new analysis to see if it would pay to improve the East German reactors to bring them in line with Bonn's regulations.

When the two Germanys are united, West German nuclear regulations will apply to East Germany.

At the Ministry of Environment and Nuclear Reactor Safety in West Germany, officials said it was a foregone conclusion that East Germany's five nuclear reactors would be taken out of operation in the near future.

Improved profit from operations

Increased dividend

R W Rowland, Chief Executive

Dear Shareholder,

It is with pleasure that Lonrho presents the half year figures for 1990.

Profit before tax from operations has increased by 34% compared to 1989, (excluding the sale of the bulk whisky stocks). Earnings per share increased by 20% on a comparable basis.

The second interim dividend has been increased by an effective 10% as a dividend of 5.0 pence per share has been declared on an increased share capital following the 1 for 10 capitalisation issue in April 1990.

The Group's mineral extraction and refining activities made a significant contribution to the increase in profits through sales of platinum group metals and gold. Hondo Oil & Gas also enjoyed a better first half.

In the United Kingdom higher profits were made by the Group's hotels and Scottish newspaper interests, although the manufacturing and motor companies have been affected by the downturn in the United Kingdom economy.

In Europe, both Kühne & Nagel and Krupp Lonrho continue to move ahead. Lonrho is looking at a number of proposals to expand its activities in Europe and the Group is already one of the largest British investors in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Group's companies in Africa traded very well in the first half of the year, with a particularly good performance from the Sugar activities.

Yours sincerely,
Tiny Rowland

7 June 1990

HALF YEAR RESULTS

The unaudited results of the Lonrho Group of companies in respect of the six months ended 31 March 1990 are as follows:—	6 months to 31 March 1990 £m	6 months to 31 March 1989 £m
Turnover	**2,565**	2,428
Profit before tax:		
Operations	110	82
Sale of bulk whisky stocks		38
	110	120
Tax	42	45
	68	75
Minority interests	12	5
Profit attributable to shareholders before extraordinary items	56	70
Earnings per share:		
Operations	9.0	7.5
Sale of bulk whisky stocks		4.1
	9.0p	11.6p

Notes:—
1. Turnover includes the Group's share of the turnover of associates amounting to £1,042 million (1989—£685 million).
2. Profit before tax includes profits from associates of £21 million (1989—£12 million).
3. Tax charge: because of the incidence of accelerated tax allowances, the tax charge provided at the half year can only be estimated.
4. Earnings per share are based on an increased share capital and have been adjusted for the capitalisation issue in April 1990.
5. Extraordinary charges — £12 million (1989—profits—£50 million).

Dividend
The Board has declared a second interim dividend of 5.00p (1989—5.00p) per share, based on the increased share capital following the 1 for 10 capitalisation issue in April 1990, for payment on 1 October 1990 to shareholders on the Register at 3 August 1990. This dividend is in addition to the first interim dividend of 3.00p (1989—3.00p) per share declared on 25 January 1990 and paid on 6 April 1990. The cost of the first and second interim dividends amounts to £48 million (1989—£42 million).

Shareholders will be entitled, if they wish, to elect to receive shares credited as fully paid in lieu of the cash dividend or part thereof. The necessary communications will be sent to shareholders in August.

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AMEX

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chg
[illegible]										

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

June 7, 1990

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

ABC INVESTMENT & SERVICES CO (E.C)
(m) ABC FUTURES FUND LTD $ 108.36
ABN BANK I.D.M. P.O. Box 668, Amsterdam
(w) ABN-Aandelenfonds FL 79.64
(w) ABN-Beleggingsfds Ned. FL 42.57
(w) Aldollar $ 21.40
(w) Airente FL 134.98
(w) America-Fund (LE) $ 171.34
(w) Asian Tigers Fund $ 23.47
(w) LDC Risk Inv.fund $ 1052.90
(w) Trans Europe Fund FL 84.85
(w) Trans Europe Fund $ 45.54
AIG FUND MANAGEMENT LTD.
(d) AIG Amer.Eq.Trust $ 25.75
AL-MAL BANK LIMITED.
(w) Investment Units $ 106.32
(w) Currency Units $ 109.45
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD.
(m) Alpha Arbitrage Fund $ 257.70
(m) Alpha Futures Fund Ltd. $ 118.86
(m) Alpha Global Fund $ 400.88
(m) Alpha Hedge Fund $ 317.80
(m) Alpha Pacific Fund Ltd. $ 239.27
(m) Alpha Short Fund Ltd. $ 103.57
(m) Curron-Alpha Hin Core Fd. $ 247.19
(m) Nicholas-Applegate Hee Fd $ 108.98
(m) Heisei Japan Fund Y 15431.00
(m) Nicholas-Applegate Aurelia. $ 144.80
ARRAL ASSOCIATES LTD
(w) Arral Int'l.hedge Fund $ 86.43
(w) Arral Asian fund $ 125.73
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.
(d) Baerbond SF 878.00
(d) Conbar SF 1754.00
(d) Equibaer America $ 1894.00
(d) Equibaer Europe SF 1843.00
(d) Equibaer Pacific SF 1249.00
(d) Stockbar SF 2111.00
(d) SFR-BAER SF 972.00
(d) Swissbar SF 2444.00
BA GATEWAY FUND
(b) Belgium Fixed Income BFr 10003.00
(b) Germany Fixed Income DM 97.72
(b) Netherlands Fixed Income FL 99.38
(b) US Dollar Fixed Income US$ 101.47
(b) Japan Equity US$ 85.55
(b) Pacific Equity US$ 78.80
(b) Intl Portfolio 'A' US$ 101.21
(b) Intl Portfolio 'B' ECU 99.89
BAII MULTICURRENCY
(r) Multicurrency US$ $ 1,280.27
(r) Multicurrency Ecu ECU 1,171.71
(r) Multicurrency Yen Y 276,303.00
(r) Multicurrency FFR FF 10,423.96
BNP INTERFUNDS
BNP LUXEMBOURG
(w) INTERBOND FUND. $ 199.11
(w) INTERBELGIAN. FB 59,227
(w) INTERECU FUND 'A' ECU 247.19
(w) INTERECU FUND 'B' ECU 1004.27
INTER CASH
(r) France Securite. FF 12,420.37
(r) France Monetaire. FF 10,672.30
(r) ECU ECU 1,474.66
(r) US$ $ 1,058.14
(r) DM DM 2,111.40
(r) GBP £ 1,044.00
(r) FRF FF 14,444.80
(r) France Capital. FF 11,397.95
INTER OPTIMUM
(w) BEF/LUF FB 71,991.00
(w) Multidevises DM DM 2,011.88
(w) US$ $ 1,001.23
(w) FRF FF 10,459.29
INTER STRATEGIE
(w) France. FF 11,307.47
(w) Europe du Nord. £ 1,048.36
(w) Europe du Centre. DM 2,532.28
(w) Europe du Sud. ECU 1,108.82
(w) Japon. YEN 142,239.00
(w) Amerique du Nord $ 1,075.21
(w) Sud-Est Asiatique. $ 1,046.90
BNP JERSEY
INTER CURRENCY
(w) US$ $ 11.3282
(w) DM DM 32.2728
(w) GBP £ 11.9562
(w) International Managed. $ 11.3528
INTER EQUITY
(w) French Offer. $ 19.22
(w) Pacific Offer. $ 34.75
(w) North American Offer. $ 12.47
(w) European Class. $ 11.76
(w) Australia Class. $ 9.64
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND
Share Distributor Guernsey 0481 726614
(w) Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav) $ 12.12
(w) Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav) $ 11.00
BANQUE INDOSUEZ
(w) Asian Growth Fund $ 37.42
(w) Asian Income Fund $ 8.80
(m) Dual Futures Fd. Class A Units $ 102.66
(m) Dual Futures Fd. Class B Units $ 102.51
(m) Dual Futures Fd. Class C Units $
(m) Dual Futures Fd. Class D Units $
(w) Diverbond SF 76.60
(w) The Dragon Fund Sicav $
(w) FIF Internat.Switzerland SF 105.36
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.A $ 19.92
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.B $ 28.96
(w) FIF Internat.America $ 16.76
(w) FIF Internat.Pacific $ 66.42
(w) FIF Internat.Europe $ 34.31
(w) FIF Internat.Japan Y 1,211.00
(w) FIF Intl.S'pore+Malaysia SGS 10.40
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. A $ 12.19
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. B $ 12.51
(w) France International FF 108.76
(w) France Blue chips No 1 FF 139,298.10
(m) Galaxy Futures Fd Ltd $ 117.11
(w) Gestion Selective FF 4,714.06
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.A $ 139.96
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.B $ 291.57
(w) Indosuez Multibonds US$ $ 103.69
(w) Indosuez Multibonds YEN Y 10,208.00
(w) Indosuez Multibonds DM DM 102.90
(w) IPNA-3 $ 1128.00
(w) Malacca Fund $ 17.80
(w) Manila Fund $ 7.98
(w) The Siam Fund $ 29.41
(w) Pacific Gold Fund $ 11.79
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD
(w) Daiwa Capital E. Fund $ 1011.72
(w) Daiwa LCF Rothschild $ 1067.52
(w) Ecu D'Or ECU 82.79
(w) Hispano Int'l Fund ECU 10.77
(b) Pri-Tech $ 1775.92
(b) Source Sicav $ 11.74
BANQUE E. DE ROTHSCHILD LUX. SA
(b) Curaltar SP Fixed Inc.Fund DM 103.24
(b) Curaltar SP General Fund DM 133.70
(b) Eagle Fund LF 9506.00
(b) Europe Japan Fund $ 10.36
(b) Governm. Sec. Fund $ 48.92
(w) Leicom $ 2828.09

(b) Opportunities Fund $ 909.51
(b) Priflrst $ 570.41
(b) Priflrop Bond DM 52.47
(w) Rente Plus BF 4853.00
(f) Select. Horizon Dev. FF 55573.98
(f) Select. Horizon FF FF 60842.05
(b) Stor Conv.Fund FL FL 10,177.80
(b) Stor Conv.Fund USD $ 105.14
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA
(w) Interbond Chf. SF 69.87
(w) Intelsec Chf. SF 1747.14
(w) Universal Intelbond $
(w) Universal Intelsec $
(w) Universal Intelbond FF
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND
(d) $ Money Market $ 13.31
(d) Non-$ Money Market DM 32.19
(d) $ Bond $ 12.72
(d) Non-$ Bond DM 30.36
(d) European Equities $ 10.35
(d) Global Equity $ 16.57
(d) Global Bond $ 13.92
(d) Global Bond & Equity $ 15.22
(d) Pacific Equities $ 10.04
(d) Prec. Mets/Min. Secs $ 4.21
B.W. MANAGED ASSETS CY. SICAV
(f) Global Bond Fund ECU 10.31
(f) European Securities Fund ECU 14.56
(f) French Securities Fund FF 148.20
(f) North American Secu.Fund $ 13.87
(f) Pacific Basin Secu. Fund $ 9.10
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.
(d) Fructilux-Obl. Fses FF 6,013.21
(d) Fructilux-Obl.Euro ECU 1,173.02
(d) Fructilux-Act.Fses FF 6,161.10
(w) Fructilux-Act.Euro ECU 1,374.38
(d) Fructilux court terme FF 4,144.18
CALLANDER
(w) Callander Emer. Gr. $ 122.74
(w) Callander F-Asset $ 100.50
(w) Callander F-Austria AS 1,423.04
(w) Callander F-Spanish Ptas 9,461
(w) Callander Swiss Gr. SF 157.90
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
(w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 97.55
(w) Capital Italia SA $ 42.93
CCF - GAMMA
(w) CM Actibonds $ 35.34
(w) CM Global Growth $ 11.02
(w) Elysees Court Terme FF 41,542.19
(w) Elysees Long Terme FF 56,834.70
(w) Elysees Monetaire FF 43,048.54
(w) EMF Sterlings (A & B) £ 540.08
(w) EMF Dutch Gulden (A&B) FL 1021.86
(w) EMF D-Mark (A&B) DM 999.79
(w) EMF Ecu (A & B) ECU 1,061.91
(w) EMF US Dollar (A & B) $ 1,113.50
(w) EMF Yen (A & B) YEN 100,549.00
(d) Europe Prestige Fund A ECU 10.97
(d) Europa Prestige Fund B ECU 12.89
(w) European Smlr Cos. Fd.A ECU 14.15
(w) Euro Smlr Comp.Fd.B ECU 14.15
CDC INTERNATIONAL
(w) CFI Court Terme FF 126,448.87
(w) CFI Long Terme FF 1106869.16
CIC GROUP
(d) Oblicic Monetaire FF 12132.17
(d) Oblicic Court Terme FF 12260.51
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71
(d) Citicurrencies USD $ 1381.29
(d) Citicurrencies Managed $ 114.97
(d) Citinvest Ecu Income ECU 1340.81
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth $ 1258.37
(d) Citi.Mono.Growth Euro ECU 1068.94
(d) Citinvest Selector $ 940.19
(d) Citinvest Guardian $ $ 1107.29
(d) Citinvest Guard. Euro ECU 1088.43
(d) Citiport N.A Equity $ 142.59
(d) Citiport Jap. Equity Yen 10,244.00
(d) Citiport UK Equity £ 120.87
(d) Citiport S.Asian Eq. $ 139.10
(d) Citiport Cont.Euro. Eq. ECU 157.62
(d) Citiport N.A.S Bond $ 116.42
(d) Citiport Euro Bond ECU 104.93
(d) Citiport AS.Pac.Bd. YEN 11,000.00
CITITRUST
(w) US. $ Equities $ 232.17975
(w) US. $ Bonds $ 12.82545
(w) US. $ Money Market $ 12.39673
(w) Citiland $ 945.25183
(w) Citiperformance Ptf S.A $ 10.37721
(w) Global Equities $ 9.51000
(w) Global Money Market $ 12.23800
(w) Global Bonds $ 11.22000
(w) C.Croissance Fr.Suisse SF 2048.44
COMPASS INTL. HOLDINGS Ltd.
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27267
(w) Bond: Dollar Medium Term $ 10.85
(w) Bond: Ecu Multicurrency ECU 10.15
(w) Equity: United Kingdom £ 9.99
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
(d) CSF Bonds SF 75.25
(d) Bond Valor Swf SF 95.45
(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR $ 122.11
(d) Bond Valor D-mark DM 100.03
(d) Bond Valor Yen Y 9,882.00
(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling £ 97.64
(d) Convert Valor Swf SF 150.25
(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR $ 188.51
(d) CSF International SF 126.00
(d) Actions Suisses SF 631.25
(d) Europa-Valor SF 226.50
(d) Energie-Valor SF 183.75
(d) Canasec SF 554.00
(d) Ussec SF 742.00
(d) Pacific-Valor SF 163.50
(d) CS Eu. Blue-Chips A DM 277.75
(d) CS Eu. Blue Chips B DM 277.75
(d) CS Gold Valor $ 139.59
(d) CS Ecu Bond A ECU 99.97
(d) CS Ecu Bond B ECU 120.04
(d) CS Euro Finance Fd'A' DM 251.14
(d) CS Euro Finance Fd'B' DM 251.14
(d) CS Europa Bond 'A' DM 239.75
(d) CS Europa Bond 'B' DM 262.28
(d) CS Gulden Bond A FL 94.44
(d) CS Gulden Bond B FL 110.82
(d) CS Hispano Iberia Fd'A' PTS 266,088.00
(d) CS Hispano Iberia Fd'B' PTS 358.26
(d) CS Prime Bond 'A' DM 88.82
(d) CS Prime Bond 'B' DM 100.45
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM A DM 95.45
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM B DM 112.21
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ A $ 99.56
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ B $ 121.44
(d) CS Money Market Fund $ 1507.46
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(d) CS Money Market Fund £ 1646.02

(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen Y 120751.00
(d) CS Tiger Fund $ 404.92
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(m) Elders Eur.Futures Fund $ 9674.11
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(d) EFF $ 230.83
(d) ESP $ 144.39
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(w) Elders Int Bid SF 105.25 Offer SF 113.50
(w) Elders Aus Bid A$ 86.79 Offer A$ 93.50
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(w) Europa A FL 12.19
(w) North America A FL 10.07
(w) UK Equities £ 10.14
(w) UK Small Cos. £ 7.95
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(d) Meteor Y 124,156.00
(w) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd $ 2318.73
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(w) Amer.Smaller Cos.Eq.Ptfl. $ 11.58
(d) Ecu Bond Ptfl. ECU 10.29
(w) Oriental Equity Ptfl. $ 11.18
(w) European Equity Ptfl. $ 15.88
(w) Nordic Equity Ptfl. $ 14.28
(w) Amer. Mgl. Equity Ptfl. $ 10.33
(d) Western Pac. Equity Ptfl. $ 17.39
(d) Mediterranean Equity Ptfl. $ 11.85
(d) British Equity Portfolio $ 10.09
(d) U.S.$ Sh. Term Asset Ptfl. $ 10.01
(d) Sterling Sh. Term Asset Ptfl. £ 10.16
(d) North American Bond Ptfl. $ 10.09
(d) Multi-Currency Bond Ptfl. $ 10.15
(d) Sterling Bond Portfolio £ 9.70
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(d) New Europe Fund $ 11.95
(d) Fidelity Conv. Sec. Portf. $ 10.04
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda
(m) Fid.Amer.Val.II Com. $ 98.23
(m) Fid.Amer.Val.III Com. $ 64.34
(m) Fid.Amr.Val.III Cum.Pref $ 102.05
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 139.12
(d) Fidelity Australia Fund $ 15.47
(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr. $ 175.45
(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 257.91
FIDELITY INT'L SERVICE (LUX.)
(d) Balanced Portfolio-hedged $ 10.13
(d) Balanced Portfolio-unhedg $ 11.31
(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund $ 17.36
(d) Fidelity Far East Fund $ 23.78
(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund $ 38.55
(d) Fidelity Global Ind. Fd $ 14.36
(d) Fidelity Global Selct Fd $ 12.47
(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund $ 59.47
(d) Fidelity Orient Fund $ 109.73
(d) Fidelity Sect. Growth Fd. $ 37.05
(d) Fidelity World Fund $ 71.25
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(d) American Portfolio $ 1.70*
(d) European Portfolio $ 2.07
(d) Japan Portfolio $ 1.36*
(d) South East Asian Portfolio. $ 1.36*
(d) U.K. Portfolio £ 1.14*
(d) Intl. Bond Portfolio $ 0.91*
(d) Sterling Liquidity Ptfl. £ 10.02*
(d) Dollar Liquidity Portfolio $ 10.01*
FINAFUTURES (BVI) Ltd
(w) Portofolio (est.) $ 8.98
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555
(w) Scanfonds Int'l growth fd. $ 1.82
GAIA CURRENCY HEDGE FUNDS
(w) Gaia Hedge I $ 111.70 Red $ 111.16
(w) Gaia Hedge II $ 205.47 Red $ 202.80
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(d) American $ 1.809
(d) Canadian fund Cons 0.8977
(d) British £ 2.337
(d) European Fund DM 6.588
(d) Eastern European Fd DM 5.422
(d) Asia Pacific Fd $ 2.376
(d) Japan Fund Y 726.10
(d) Australasian Fund $ 0.8857
(d) Global Resources Fund $ 0.9226
(d) Emerging Markets Fund £ 1.486
(d) International growth $ 3.016
(d) Sterling Bond £ .7772*
(d) E.C.U. Bond Fund ECU 0.9294
(d) International Bond $ 1.150
(d) US$ Deposit $ 1.020
(d) Sterling Deposit £ 1.004*
(d) French Franc Deposit Fd FF 10.27
(d) Sw. Fr. Deposit SF 5.113
(d) DM Deposit DM 5.093
(d) Yen Deposit Y 508.5
(d) Austr.Dollar Dep. Fd A$ 1.839
(d) Global Conv. Bond Fd $ 17.61
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(w) East Investment Fund $ 561.50
(w) Scottish World Fund £ 219.5377
(w) State St. American $ 334.60
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(see also Interselex Group)
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(d) Capital Rentinvest $ 128.47
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(d) Rentinbel Cap. LF 10,952.00
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(w) (B)Genesee Short $ 98.52
(w) (C)Genesee Opportunity $ 102.17
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(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc. $ 232.85
(w) GAMerica Inc. $ 259.74
(w) GAM Australia Inc. $ 125.08
(w) GAM Asean Inc. $ 183.79

(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc U.S Ord. $ 108.22
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc U.S Spe. $ 130.80
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. SF 87.97
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. £ 95.73
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. DM 83.73
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. Y 10,927.00
(w) GAM Boston Inc. $ 224.61
(w) GAM Ermitage $ 31.86
(w) GAM Europe Fund $ 104.39
(w) GAM European Inc. $ 121.36
(w) GAM Franc-Val Inc. SF 228.78
(w) GAM France Inc. FF 1735.80
(w) GAM Global Fund $ 134.31
(w) GAM High Yield Inc. $ 97.82
(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc. $ 219.62
(w) GAM International Inc. $ 171.00
(w) GAM Japan Inc. $ 540.69
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund $ 102.82
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund £ 106.50
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund SF 103.94
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund DM 103.18
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund Y 10,238.00
(w) GAM Mlti-Mgr Fd Inc Gen Eq $ 105.10
(w) GAM Mlti-Mgr Fd Inc Alloc. $ 102.72
(d) GAM Mlti-Mgr Fd - Trading $ 101.36
(w) GAM North America Fund $ 97.73
(w) GAM Pacific Basin Fund $ 133.08
(w) GAM Pacific Inc. $ 240.11
(w) GAM Restr. Fd. Inc. $ 128.78
(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc. $ 232.49
(w) GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bond Fd SF 98.86
(w) GAM Value Inc. $ 101.45
(w) GAM Worldwide Inc. $ 462.55
(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A $ 281.57
(w) GAM Universal (Sp) Inc. SF 95.86
(w) GAM U.S. Inc. $ 174.22
(w) GAM Whitehorn Fund Inc. $ 148.54
(w) GAM rit Inc. $ 324.94
(w) GSAM Composite Inc. $ 225.78
G.T. MANAGEMENT PLC
(d) G.T. ASEAN Fund $ 60.59
(d) G.T. Asia Fund $ 15.19
(d) G.T. Australia Fund $ 26.45
(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund $ 40.06
(w) G.T.Biotech./Health Fund $ 11.83
(d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 15.61*
(d) G.T. Britain Fund £ 4.74
(d) G.T. Deutschland Fund $ 14.48
(d) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 22.44
(d) G.T. Europe Fund $ 36.55
(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund $ 38.29
(w) G.T.Global Small Cos.Fund $ 14.99
(w) G.T.Global Techno. Fd $ 18.42
(d) G.T. Hong Kong Fund $ 29.70
(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder $ 13.46
(w) G.T. Investment Fund $ 13.13
(d) G.T. Japan OTC Stocks Fund $ 13.38
(d) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd $ 17.22
(w) G.T. Korea Fund $ 7.09
(w) G.T. Nat Res. Fd Gold Class $ 5.82
(w) G.T. Newly Ind. Countr. Fd $ 33.55
(d) G.T. Select Dollar Bd Pfl $ 8.53
(d) G.T. Select Int Bd Pfl. $ 9.29
(d) G.T. Select Gilt Pfl. £ 7.38
(r) G.T. Technology Fund $ 44.78
(d) G.T. U.K. Small Companies £ 8.80
(w) G.T. U.S. Small Companies $ 14.38
HENDERSON HORIZON FUND
(d) HHF Japan Portfolio $ 13.48
(d) HHF Japan Sm. Cos. Pfl. $ 22.59
(d) HHF Pacific Portfolio $ 12.70
(d) HHF North Amer.Portfolio $ 5.53
(d) HHF European Portfolio $ 9.73
(d) HHF U.K. Portfolio £ 6.16
(d) HHF Global Portfolio $ 10.71
(d) HHF Fixed Interest Pfl. £ 9.24
(d) HHF Dollar Liq. Pfl. $ 0.8609
(d) HHF Sterling Liq. Pfl. £ 1.1475
(d) HHF Invt. Cos. Pfl. $ 10.83
HENDERSON PTFL. MGT. SERVICE
(d) HPMS Dol. Bal. Gr. Pfl. $ 2.109
(d) HPMS Sterl. Bal. Gr. Pfl £ 1.341*
(d) HPMS Dol. Sel Markets Pfl $ 2.170
(d) HPMS Dol.Income & Gr. Pfl $ 1.796*
(d) HPMS Sterl. High Inc. Pfl £ 0.594*
HILL SAMUEL GLOBAL PORTFOLIO
1A rue Pierre d'Aspelt Luxembourg 1142
(d) H. S. Glbl Pfl UK Equity £ 9.61
(d) H. S. Glbl Pfl UK Sm.Co.Eq. £ 9.78
(d) H. S. Glbl Pfl N.Amer. Eq. $ 9.84
(d) H. S. Glbl Pfl US Sm.Co.Eq. $ 9.17
(d) H. S. Glbl Pfl Pac.Bas.Eq. $ 9.24
(d) H. S. Glbl Pfl Jap. Eq. Y 941.00
(d) H. S. Glbl Pfl Euro Eq. DM 10.26
(d) H. S. Glbl Pfl St.Fix.Int. £ 9.58
(d) H. S. Glbl Pfl Eu.Fix.Int. DM 9.14
(d) H. S. Glbl Pfl Glbl. Eq. $ 9.58
(d) H. S. Glbl Pfl Glbl. Bond $ 9.44
(d) H. S. Glbl Pfl Glbl. Mod. $ 9.38
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051
(d) Crossbow (Far East) SF 15.38
(d) CSF (Balanced) SF 36.84
(d) European Equity Fund DM 20.83
(d) Intnl. Bond Fund $ 12.92
(d) Int. Currency U.S.Manag'd $ 27.95
(d) ITF Fd (Technology) $ 22.67
(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA) $ 50.63
(d) Int. Currency U.S. $ 26.99
IAM, 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG
(d) Iam Flagship Fund ECU 82.33
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-France FF 593.62
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Deutschl DM 220.51
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Japan Y 10,495.00
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Switz. FS 213.93
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-U.S.A $ 106.22
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Europe ECU 117.17
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Netherl FL 198.64
(w) Iam Europe global ECU 105.98
(w) Iam Europe luxe ECU 118.35
(w) Iam Europe 90/10 ECU 105.65
(w) Iam Europe 1992 ECU 112.72
(w) Iam Europe du Sud ECU 112.37
INTERSELEX GROUP
(d) Int.America Fund $ 18.10
(d) Int.Belga Fund LF 3233.00
(d) Int.Europa Sicav LF 6874.00
(d) Int.Pacific Fund $ 1107.42
(d) Int.World Fund $ 98.47
ITALFORTUNE INTL. FUNDS.
(w) Class A (Aggr.Growth Ital.) $ 51.96
(w) Class B (Global Equity) $ 10.73
(w) Class C (Global Bond) $ 10.69
(w) Class D (Ecu Bond) ECU 9.81
ISLAMIC MGMT FUND LTD $ 1125.29
CSFB Fund Mgmt Ltd (0481-713996)
PB122 St. Peter Port,Guernsey

JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg
(d) J.F Japan Trust Y 20199.00
(d) J.F Pacific Sec. Trust $ 27.92
(d) J.F Pacific Income Trust $ 88.65
(d) J.F Hong Kong Trust $ 75.99
(d) J.F European $ 13.38
(d) J.F International $ 15.20
(d) J.F Glb Convertibles Trust $ 12.90
KIDDER,PEABODY & Co.Incorporated.
(b) Chesapeake Fund Ltd. $ 1282.67
(b) Stonehenge Ltd. $ 1083.62
KLEINWORT BENSON SELECT FUND
(d) British Fund ECU 1.85
(d) Emerging Asia Fund ECU 2.026
(d) European Fund ECU 2.05
(d) Japanese Fund ECU 1.92
(d) International Fund ECU 1.92
(d) North American Fund ECU 1.94
(d) Pacific Fund ECU 1.87
LIPPO ASIA LIMITED
(w) Java Fund $ 10.77
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11
Mr. Peter King, 41 (22) 307333/ext. 3394
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar $ 109.90
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe SF 202.40
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 216.10
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 259.00
+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America $ 180.80
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific SF 199.40
+(w) Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos $ 18.22
MAN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES
(m) Alubaf Mint Gtd.Fund.Ltd. $ 105.94
(m) Mint Limited - Ordinary $ 42.88
(m) Mint Limited - Income $ 15.38
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Spec Issue $ 21.07
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Series A $ 22.92
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Nov 1992 $ 20.15
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Jan 1994 $ 16.26
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Dec 1994 $ 14.21
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Aug 1995 $ 11.34
(m) Fbma Mint Gtd Plc $ 123.12
(m) Mint Sp Res Ltd (BNP) $ 110.69
(m) Newcastle Guaranteed Ltd $ 11.94
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND LTD.
(m) Deutschemark Class DM 20.25
(m) Sterling Class $ 4.14
(m) U.S Dollar Class $ 9.13
MERRILL LYNCH
(d) Dollar Assets Portfolio $ 1.00
(d) Iberia portfolio $ 11.84
(d) Multi-Curr. Bond Portfolio $ 14.56
(d) U.S.A Income Portfolio $ 9.20
(d) US Federal Securities $ 9.56
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share A $ 11.49
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share B $ 11.44
GLOBAL CURRENCY PORTFOLIOS
(d) Australian Dollar Pfl. $ 11.31
(d) Canadian Dollar Pfl. C$ 10.02
(d) Deutschmark Portfolio DM 9.83
(d) Pound Sterling Portfolio £ 10.28
(d) US Dollar Portfolio $ 11.02
(d) Yen Portfolio Y 994.00
M. LYNCH MLT.NAT'L INV PFL-EQ
GLOBAL EQUITY PORTFOLIO
(d) Class A $ 10.94
(d) Class B $ 10.77
CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES PTFL.
(d) Class A $ 11.49
(d) Class B $ 11.47
BASIC VALUE PORTFOLIO
(d) Class A $ 10.40
(d) Class B $ 10.37
MIM BRITANNIA,POB 271,St. Helier,Jersey
(d) Amer. Inc. & Growth $ 1.366
(d) Asia Super Growth Fund $ 14.66
(d) Dollar Man.Curr $ 14.58
(d) Dollar Man. Port $ 2.319*
(d) Gold & Prec. Metals $ 0.998
(d) Gtd. N.W. 1994 $ 8.26
(d) Intl.High Income $ 2.471
(d) Japan Dollar Perf. Fd $ 4.057
(d) Jersey Gilt £ 0.1666*
(d) Nippon Warrant Fund $ 22.46
(d) Okasan Global Strat $ 18.58
(d) Pioneer Markets £ 3.596
(d) Sterling Man.Port £ 1.863*
(d) Sterling Man. Curr. £ 17.20
(d) U.K. Growth £ 1.042
NIMARBEN
(w) Class A $ 178.37
NMB BANK,PO 1800,1000 BV Amsterdam.
(w) The Brazil Fund $ 1.29
(d) NMB Dutch Fund FL 41.90
(d) NMB Real Estate Fund FL 34.70
(d) NMB Euromix Fund LF 2,066
NOMURA INVEST BANKING (MLE) S.C.
(d) Nomura Gulf Fund $ 10.00
NOMURA INTL. (HONG KONG) LTD.
(d) Nomura Jakarta Fund $ 11.54
OBLIFLEX LIMITED
(w) Multicurrency $ 21.57
(w) Dollar Medium Term $ 16.98
(w) Dollar Long Term $ 15.38
(w) Japanese Yen $ 22.45
(w) Pound Sterling $ 15.51
(w) Deutsche Mark DM 12.40
(w) Dutch Florin FL 12.65
(w) Dutch Florin Multi. FL 10.26
(w) HY Euro. Currencies ECU 10.25
(w) HY Euro.Curr.Divi.Pay. ECU 10.25
(w) Swiss Franc SF 10.37
(w) Swiss Franc Divi. paying SF 10.55
(w) US Dollar Short Term. $ 10.21
(w) Swiss Multicurrency SF 11.48
(w) European Currency ECU 14.08
(w) Convertibles $ 11.63
(w) French Franc F 103.08
(w) Swiss Multi-dividend SF 9.06
OLYMPIA Capital Intl.,BVI
c/o OCM, 17 ave. George V, 75008 Paris
tel.: 33-1-47236074
(w) Finsbury Group $ 130.82
(w) Winchester Capital $ 100.92
(w) Winchester Frontier $ 214.48
(w) Winch.Hold.-Intl.SerD ECU 1,184.73
(w) Winch.Hold.-Intl.SerF ECU 1,168.37
(w) Winchester Hold.-US$ $ 15.68
(w) Winch.Reser.Multi.Gvtd $ 12.08
(m) Winch.Ful.Divers. $ 16.09
(m) Winch.Ful.Orion $ 18.30
PARIBAS-GROUP
(d) Belux Fund LF 11,439.00
(d) Cortexa International $ 133.23
(d) Ecupar ECU 1,393.18
(d) Luxor $ 8.20
(d) Moneyflow LF 10,199.00
(d) Parinter Fund $ 237.40
(d) Par US Treas. Bond 'CL B' $ 155.43
(d) Europhenix ECU 194.01
(d) Parinter Bond Fund $ 13.35

(d) Paribas-Rente 'A' LF 1,200.00
(d) Paribas-Rente 'B' LF 1,386.00
(d) Parvest Obli-Franc 'A' FF 1,305.73
(d) Parvest Obli-Franc 'B' FF 1,305.73
(w) Parvest Obli-DM 'A' DM 1,170.75
(w) Parvest Obli-DM 'B' DM 1,306.62
(w) Obliselection SF 85.00
(w) Parvest Obli-Dollar 'A' $ 1,130.16
(w) Parvest Obli-Dollar 'B' $ 1,324.87
(w) Parvest Obli-Yen 'A' Y 106298.00
(w) Parvest Obli-Yen 'B' Y 116000.00
(w) Parvest Obli-Gulden 'A' FL 998.45
(w) Parvest Obli-Gulden 'B' FL 1,098.94
(w) Parsuisse SF 1,682.62
(w) Parlapan Y 3,641.00
PERMAL GROUP
(m) Drakkar Growth $ 2173.99
(m) EuroMir (ECU) Ltd. ECU 1053.45
(m) Media Ltd. $ 782.09
(m) Noscal Ltd $ 1435.79
(m) Special Opportunities Ltd $ 1709.82
(m) Updyke Ltd $ 354.58
(m) Value N.V. $ 1098.21
PIERSON,HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
Rokin 55, 1012 kk, Amsterdam (20-5211188)
(w) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V. $ 37.53
(w) Asian Selection Fd. N.V. FL 51.52
(w) DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V. $ 27.31
(w) Europe Growth Fund N.V. FL 65.34
(w) Japan Diversified Fund $ 48.75
(w) Leveraged Cap Hold $ 248.09
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $ 254.24
PIONEER GROUP
(d) Pioneer Fund $ 22.42
(d) Pioneer II $ 19.18
PUTNAM
(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust $ 20.03
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr $ 16.34
(d) Putnam Glob. High Growth $ 13.94
(d) Putnam High Inc. GNMA Fd $ 9.26
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund $ 12.41
ROBECO GROUP
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)
(d) Robeco FL 100.70
(d) Rolinco FL 101.40
(d) Rorento FL 59.10
(d) Rodamco FL 80.70
ROTHSCHILD AST.MGT.
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) $ 163.60
ROYAL B. CANADA,POB 246,GUERNSEY
+(w) RBC British Fund Ltd. £ 5.266
+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd C$ 13.72
+(w) RBC European Fund £ 13.93
+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd $ 46.84
+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd $ 60.82
+(w) RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd. $ 12.47
+(d) RBC Mon.Currency Fd $ 39.14
+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd $ 15.63
ROYAL TRUST ASSETMIX FUND
Lux.Tel.:(352)489061
EQUITY FUNDS
(d) Alpha UK £ 1.25
(d) Alpha US$ $ 1.54
(d) Alpha Worldwide SF 4.92
(d) Alpha Japanese Y 995.00
(d) Alpha Pacific Rim $ 1.44
(d) Alpha European ECU 1.31
(d) Gold Share $ 1.04
BOND FUNDS
(d) Sterling Pound £ 102.98
(d) US$ Bond US$ 109.40
(d) Deutschmark Bond DM 48.16
(d) Alpha Worldwide SF 51.36
RESERVE FUNDS
(d) Sterling Reserve £ 12.204
(d) US$ Reserve $ 11.173
(d) Deutschmark Reserve DM 10.868
SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON
(d) Oporto Growth Fund $ 8.50
SKANDIFOND
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
(w) Equity Intl Acc $ 13.02
(w) Equity Intl Inc $ 11.80
(w) Equity Global $ 1.30
(w) Equity Far East $ 2.09
(w) Equity Gold $ 0.86
(w) Equity Japan Y 135.00
(d) Equity Nordic $ 1.53
(d) Equity U.K. £ 1.17
(d) Equity Continental Europe $ 1.42
(d) Equity Mediterranean $ 1.26
(d) Equity North America $ 1.33
(d) Bond DEM DM 0.97
(w) Bond Intl Acc $ 8.31
(w) Bond Intl Inc $ 6.42
(d) Bond Sweden SEK 9.87
(d) Bond Dollar $ 1.01
(w) High Income Acc $ 1.14
(w) High Income Inc $ 0.96
(w) Multicurrency $ 1.2099
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP
(w) Sogelux Fund (SF) $ 12.07
(w) SF Bonds A U.S.A $ 22.59
(w) SF Bonds B Germany DM 22.59
(w) SF Bonds C France FF 88.64
(w) SF Bonds D Switz. SF 20.00
(w) SF Bonds E G.B. £ 8.42
(w) SF Bonds F Japan Y 1673.00
(w) SF Bonds G Europe ECU 12.23
(w) SF Bonds H World Wide $ 12.05
(w) SF Bonds J Belgium BF 582.00
(w) SF Eq. K North America $ 12.94
(w) SF Eq. L W. Europe ECU 13.66
(w) SF Eq. M Pacific Basin YEN 1672.00
(w) SF Eq. N France FF 70.00
(w) SF Eq P Growth Countries $ 13.94
(w) SF Equities Q Gold Mines $ 11.35
(w) SF Equities R World Wide $ 12.99
(w) SF Short Term S France FF 120.18
(w) SF Short Term T Eur. ECU 11.76
SODITIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.
(w) SAM Diversified Inc. $ 104.75
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.
146 bd de la Petrusse,L-2330 Luxembourg
(b) SHB Bond Fund $ 44.77
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Intl Sh. $ 56.68
(w) Svenska Select.Fd America Sh $ 13.21
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Asia Shares $ 9.11
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Germany DM 10.73
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd Intl Bd.Sh $ 10.17
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd Nordic Shs $ 12.14
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd S/T Ass.Sh $ 10.29
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)
(d) AmericaValor SF 442.50
(d) AngloValor £ 187.27
(d) Asia Portfolio SF 632.17
(d) Convert Bond Selection SF 95.16
(d) Dollar Bond Selection $ 132.13
(d) D-Mark Bond Selection DM 105.33
(d) Ecu Bond Selection ECU 95.58

(d) Florin Bond Selection FL 109.79
(d) FranceValor FF 1924.42
(d) GermaniaValor DM 540.48
(d) Gold Portfolio $ 286.06
(d) ItalValor Lit 826570.00
(d) Japan Portfolio SF 331.00
(d) SBC Ecu MMF ECU
(d) SBC £ MMF £
(d) SBC Yen MMF YEN
(d) SBC US$ MMF $ 6074.10
(d) SBC 100 Index Fund SF 1184.00
(d) SBC Sfr Bond A/B SF 1028.15
(d) Sterling Bond Selection £ 101.33
(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Selec SF 99.72
(d) Swissvalor SF 399.00
(d) Universal Bond Select. SF 72.50
(d) UniversalFund SF 116.86
(d) Yen Bond Selection Y 11230.00
TEMPLETON W.WIDE INVESTMENTS
(d) GROWTH PORTFOLIO
(d) Class A-1 $ 10.92
(d) Class A-2 $ 10.92
(d) Class A-3 $ 10.92
(d) Class B-1 $ 10.86
(d) Class B-2 $ 10.86
(d) INCOME PORTFOLIO
(d) Class A $ 10.45
(d) Class B $ 10.35
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD.
(d) Thornton Int opps.fund $ 2.15
(d) Pacific Invt. Fd. S.A. £ 11.45
(d) Pac.Invt. Fd. SA DM 32.58
(d) Pac.Invt. Wrnts Fd.S.A. DM 18.36
(d) Pac.Invt. Warrants Fd.S.A. $ 6.45
(d) Thornton Kangaroo Fd Ltd. $ 9.84
(d) Thornton HK & China $ 13.98
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd $ 32.64
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd $ 24.25
(w) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd $ 32.41
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd $ 34.32
(d) Thor.Pacific Tech.Fd Ltd $ 11.52
(d) Thor.Ltd. Dragons Fd Ltd $ 27.69
(d) Thor.Golden Opport.Fd $ 5.27
(d) Eastern Crusader Fund $ 11.18
(w) The Global Access Fund. $ 9.6
NEW TIGER SEL. FUND
(d) Thailand $ 11.75
(d) Malaysia $ 10.28
(d) Indonesia $ 9.89
T. Rowe Price Associates Inc.
(m) T. Rowe Price Frontier Ltd. $ 11.15
TYNDALL INT'L GUERNSEY LTD
Tel.0481 27963
(d) Amer Spec Sits $ 48.47
(d) Eurobond £ 28.59
(d) Mortgage C$ 13.91
(d) Overseas $ 29.37
(d) Tiger $ 44.92
(d) High Yield Bond £ 83.60
(d) Marunouchi £ 89.50
(d) Far Eastern £ 618.50
(d) Gilt £ 497.20
(d) Mgd Currency-Dollar $ 1.366
(d) Mgd Currency-Stlg £ 115.80
(d) 1992 £ 206.20
(d) Wall Street £ 240.90
(d) HI Inc Gilt & Bulldog £ 94.60
UEBERSEEBANK, ZURICH
(d) B-FUND SF 936.04
(d) M-FUND SF 1063.54
(d) E-FUND SF 584.97
(d) J-FUND SF 387.89
(d) M-Distribution SF 98.66
(d) UBZ Euro-Income Fund SF 9.28
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
(d) Amca American Shrs SF 39.75
(d) Bond-Invest SF 56.75
(d) Brit-Invest Shares SF 753.00
(d) D-Mark-Invest Bds DM 199.96
(d) Dollar-Invest Bds $ 112.30
(d) ESPAC Spanish sh SF 208.00
(d) Eurit SF 359.50
(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF 224.00
(d) Francit Shares. SF 236.50
(d) Germac Shares. SF 241.00
(d) Globinvest Shares. SF 110.50
(d) Gold Invest Shares. SF 213.00
(d) Holland-Invest Sh. SF 242.50
(d) Itac Shares SF 227.50
(d) Japan-Invest Sh. SF 1350.00
(d) Sima (stock price) SF 228.00
(d) Skandinavien-Invest SF 308.00
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv. $ 1048.22
(d) Yen-Invest Bonds. YEN 84,375.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
(d) Unirenta DM 36.20
(d) Unifonds DM 40.00
(d) Unirak DM 81.95
(d) Unizins DM 105.90
THE UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS
(d) Univers Sav Amer C$ 10.11
(d) Univers Sav Equity C$ 11.40
(d) Univers Sav Global C$ 5.92
(d) Univers Sav Pacific C$ 9.58
(d) Univers Sav Nat. Res C$ 5.72

Other Funds

(b) Abacus Guart.Fd.Mar.'94 $ 9.67
(r) Actlcroissance $ 522.51
(d) Actifinance Intl $ 1088.00
(w) Actigestion FF 1236.04
(w) Activest Intl $ 23.81
(d) Amvabel FL 75.80
(w) Aquila International Fund $ 290.49
(b) Ariane $ 3,807.91
(d) Asia Oceania Fund $ 10.39
(m) Associated Investors Inc. $ 737.52
(m) Atlantic Fund $ 80.43
(d) Atlas Fund SF 11.30
(r) Australia Fund $ 15.75
(w) BDD Inv Fund-Ecu Bd ECU 5150.99
(w) BEM International $ 5.43
(d) Berg Norden Sicav $ 161.72
(d) Berg Trust Sicav $ 162.23
(w) Berg Trust Sicav Switz. SF 166.35
(w) Bergen Int'l Fund. $ 11.38
(d) Bever Beleggingen++ $ 25.50
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr. SF 104.00
(m) J Capel guaranteed Fund. $ 10.23
(w) CMI Investment Fund $ 1400.00
(d) Cash Gestion FF 10006.08
(d) CB German Index Fund DM 139.74
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 28.24
(w) Columbia Securities. FL 108.34
(m) Commod. Gtd. Fund/USA $ 3.88
(d) Conqueror Fund Ltd $ 90.49
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs $ 17.40
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs $ 58.58
(w) Cumber Intl N.V. $ 248.78
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund Y 8726.00
(w) D.G.C. $ 212.96
(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd DM 970.00
(d) Dollar-Baer Bond Fd $ 1129.00
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst. $ 25.84
(d) Dreyfus America Fund $ 18.04
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l. $ 67.50

(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $ 11.97
(m) Dumenil Arbitrage Fd NV $ 830.62
(d) Equicurrency (DOM) ECU 1.24
(d) Emi Germany Index Plus(A) DM 101.50
(d) Emi Germany Index Plus(B) DM 101.50
(d) Emi France Index Plus (A) FF 983.53
(d) Emi France Index Plus (B) FF 983.53
(d) Emi Uk Index Plus (A) £ 100.72
(d) Emi Uk Index Plus (B) £ 100.72
(d) Emi Belgium Index Plus(A) BF 99.92
(d) Emi Belgium Index Plus(B) BF 99.92
(w) Esprit Sicav ECU 1325.58
(w) Espirito Sto Inv M Stn Eur Fd. $ 12.35
(d) Europa Obligations ECU 73.89
(d) Europe 1992 $ 11.25
(m) Fanum Fund $ 1004.53
(w) Fairfield Int'l Ltd. $ 148.95
(w) Fairfield Strat. Ltd. $ 57.30
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 39,852.25
(m) First Frontier Funds $ 98.54
(w) F.I.T. Fund ff FF 112.57
(w) Fonditalia $ 88.93
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF 180.70
(w) Forexfund Limited $ 9.26
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF 73.86
(d) Frankl-Trust Effekten Fd DM 178.10
(d) Frankl-Trust Interzins DM 39.29
(d) Gems Progressive Fd Ltd. $ 1,023.28
(w) George V INV. BOND F. $ 21.30
(m) German Sel. Associates DM 2279.10
(d) Green Line France FF 748.92
(d) GT Emergencing Mkts Fd $
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. N.V. $ 307.46
(w) Hestia Funds $ 158.64
(w) Horizon Fund $ 1752.39
(w) Ibex Holdings Ltd. SF 179.88
(w) IFDC Japan Fund YEN 41,088.00
(r) ILA-IGB $ 6.51
(r) ILA-IGS $ 9.97
(m) IncAmerica N.V. $ 14.67
(m) IncAsia N.V. $ 9.21
(w) Inpremet $ 11.07
(w) Interecu Fund 'A' ECU 1042.72
(w) Interecu Fund 'B' ECU 249.45
(m) Interface Fund Ltd. $ 148.13
(d) Interfund SA $ 46.72
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 420.47
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 28.60
(w) Intersec SA $ 4300.29
(d) Investa DWS DM 81.77
(d) Investmentor Fund $ 100.00
(m) Japan Selection Asses. Y 11,088.00
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 252.91
(w) Japan Res.Growth F. Yen 985167.00
(w) Japan Selection Fund $ 208.42
(d) JJ Placement FF 11684.45
(w) Kenmar Intl - B $ 9437.80
(m) Key Hedge Fund Inc. $ 104.08
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd. $ 248.02
(d) KML-II High Yield 06/06/90 $ 713.94
(w) Korea Growth Trust $ 38.24
(w) LACO International $ 7.13
(w) Leumi Val.Francaises FF 1068.74
(w) Liberty Offshore Fund $ 105.33
(w) Liquibaer $ 1869.00
(m) London Portfolio G'td. I. $ 87.48
(m) London Portfolio G'td. II. $ 9.12
(w) Luxfund $ 109.88
(m) Lynx Sel.Holdings SF 132.09
(m) MCM International Limited $ 136.50
(w) Moore Global Invts. Ltd. $ 1,344.89
(w) ML Morgens Lv Hi Yld.Inv.NV $ 9.30
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd. $ 46.90
(d) NCA FUND $ 12.53
(w) Nippon Fund $ 109.00
(m) NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio $ 206.96
(m) NMT Citadel Bond SF 108.72
(m) NMT Nostec Portfolio s/s $ 118.79
(w) NM Inc. & Growth Fund $ 16.40
(d) Nomura-Cap Int Eq Fd $ 15.11
(d) Nordmix Lit 11840.00
(m) Nova Plus Fund I Ltd. $ 1000.00
(w) Noveurope ECU 3294.01
(w) NSP F.I.T. $ 275.80
(m) Oppenheimer U.S.Arb. $ 124.38
(w) Optimum Fund $ 1,362.34
(w) Overlook Performance $ 1300.29
(d) Pacific Nies Fund $ 9.75
(d) PAM Futures Trad. $ 614.47
(w) Pancurri Inc. $ 152.41
(w) Paragon Fund Limited $ 9.64
(d) Pro Traders Judgement $ 95.19
(w) Prosp. LH.Inc.P.F 01/06/90 $ 3.50
(w) Puget-Mahe Barclays Pac. $ 204.50
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $ 14,104.91
(w) Rep.(Guernsey) Dol.Inc.fd $ 9.74
(d) SAGA Ameriques FF 854.24
(d) SAGA Court Terme FF 1132.39
(d) SAGA Long T.Capitalisation FF 1046.79
(d) SAGA Opportunites FF 720.40
(d) SAGA Premiere FF 1126.20
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 301.00
(d) Sanyo Kle.Spain Fd $ 11.99
(w) Sarakreek Holding n.v.++ $ 29.00
(m) Scimitar Guaranteed $ 8.33
(m) Scimitar Guaranteed Cur Fd. $ 10.00
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg $ 20.84
(w) SP International S.A. $ 5173.13
(d) SLH Guar. F.F.I. $ 928.96
(d) Strat Int'l Gold Fund S.A. $ 6.82
(b) Stellux Fund $ 175.23
(w) Sussex Silverman $ 1896.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund SF
(d) Templeton Glob Inc. $ 9.79
(m) The Petrus Fund Ltd. $ 1.13
(d) TIIC(O.T.C) Jap.td Sicav $ 17.41
(w) Transpacific Fund Y 36208.00
(d) Triton Offshore Class A $ 823.41
(d) Triton Offshore Class B $ 771.79
(d) Tudor B.VI Futures.LTD $ 5821.56
(d) Turquoise Fund $ 227.97
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.A $ 3600.97
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.B $ 1796.11
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v. $ 1374.62
(d) Unico Inv.Fund DM 70.93
(d) Unico Equity.Fund DM 66.53
(d) Uni Bond Fund ECU 1542.31
(r) Uni Capital Fund $ 1654.49
(m) Unitrad FF FF 10,514.55
(m) Unitrad SF SF 1,842.99
(m) Unitrad $US $ 1,022.42
(m) Univers Bonds DM 132.55
(w) Vanderbilt Assets $ 15.99
(m) Victor Futures Fund $ 191.85
(d) Victoria Holdings Limited $ 87.50
(w) Willerbond Capital $ 14.64
(w) World Fund S.A. $ 11.78
(d) World Balanced Fund S.A. $ 12.16
(w) Worldwide Securities $ 38.25
(w) Worldwide Special $ 908.73
(m) Zweig Int'l Ltd $ 3/3 9,454.00

A$ - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LIT - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SG$ - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Y-Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A.: Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; -@ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; 6 - misquoted earlier; x-not registered with regulatory authority

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Simon OSBORN at 613595F for further information.

NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued on Page 15)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 33

AbbottLab s, BeatonDick, ClairesStr, Hanson, LeggettPlat, NorfolkCo, Rockwel, Symbol, WinnDix, AlleghLud, BeretonGp, EmryCp, HarnischCp, MBIA, Nucor, SolecrdSvc, TelcomUSA, AppleBcp, CUC Intl, GEICO, InfmTch, Mapco, NuvNJAMO n, Smucker s, VarlenAsc, ArcoChem n, Colmot, GldWstFin s, HarlandJ, NewnCp pf, RLI Corp, SherwgeTch n, WolMart

NEW LOWS 12

BattleMt, GrubEllis, MDC Corp, CRI IMI, HeclaMng, NBI Inc, CalthnMng, LVI Grp pf, Showboat, Fieldcrst, LIL Co pfB, VF Corp

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 13

AT&E Cp, AmTrdBm un, NichlsnE s, WstDigital, ATI, DelElect, PWebb Nk cwt, AlliedHlth n, EcolEnv, RiserFood, AlliedHlt wt, Jaclyn, Sbarro s

NEW LOWS 14

AmCapCp, ChiltsOffsh, IversonTc, Pioneer Sv, AmCapCp pf, CoronaA s, MslnvPlus, RedLionInn, BambiPty, DoubleeFd, OneLibtyPr, Belvedere, HealthChm, OSullivan

The Global Newspaper.

Soccer Spectacle: Zeal On and Off the Field

As the planet's most played sport invades Italy for a month-long celebration of passion and skil, soccer lovers everywhere are having fun practicing their own special game: predicting the outcome of the sport's most coveted award, the World Cup.

It will be the greatest World Cup of all tine," predicts Graeme Souness, forner captain of Liverpool and Scoland, once a player

SPORTING PICTURES

Global game, impassioned fans.

with Sampdoria in Genoa and now manager of the Glasgow Rangers.

A bold statement, perhaps, with so many of the top teams beginning the finals with the emphasis more on not conceding goals than on scoring them.

But Mr. Souness, a veteran student of the game, says: "The passion of the supporters in Italy will ensure that it is the best ever. They will generate an atmosphere where the finest players in the world must respond. I cannot wai for it to begin."

The Italian League has certainly taken over from England and West Germany as the best donestic soccer scene in the world. Their big money attracts the best not only from Europe but from South America as well. Half a dozen payers for the favorites, Brazil, among others, are permanently based in Italy.

To the sometimes excesive but always totally committed Italian supporters, it is more than simply a game, indeed more than what Pelé, the world's greatest exponen of the sport called "O Jogo Bonito," the beautiful game. For Italians, soccer is religion. It is life itself.

They have learned to embrace the international game because of the foreign players in their league and they welcome the unknowns from Costa Rica as much as they salute their own "Azure" and the sometimes sublime skills of the giants from Argentina and Brazil.

For this is truly the global game. The 24 finalists have come from every corner of the world. One hundred ten eams entered the origiial qualificaton, some withdrawing before a ball was kicked, others forced out by wars (Iraq and Iran). Chie was eliminated for allegedly cheating, and others who fancied ther chances, like the French, simply fel by the wayside.

It is, unquestionably, the para mount game in the world and wil be watched avidly by black and white, rich and poor and, these days, by men and women, boys and girls. Politicians are deeply involved and, because of the vastness of the audience, so is big business.

SPORTING PICTURES

San Sito stadium in Milan, one of 12 World Cup host cities.

Italian car workers are being given time off to watch games, and results will dictate productivity in factories and on shop floors in every competing country.

But will the fans get value for money or will the prima donnas dominate the spotlight? Just 10 weeks before the competition, Argentine captain Diego Maradona, voted the most valuable player at

Soccer's real beauty lies in its unpredictability

the 1986 World Cup, declined to lead his country in a warm-up game because of a commercial commitment in Japan.

The financial rewards of those soccer players behind Mr. Maradona may not quite match the fantastic wealth of top American football, baseball and basketball professionals, but English soccer player John Barnes can pick up 70,000 pounds ($126,000) just for wearing his Diadora boots. The emerging players of South Korea earn that for a whole season in their own blossoming league.

The big bucks are getting bigger, and never more so than for the East European players.

In the past they had to wait until they were in the fall of their careers before capitalizing on capitalist wages in the West, but glasnost has helped to change all that. The safe door has been flung wide open as they go on display in the shop window in June.

Players such as Georghe Hagi of Romania and Dragan Stojkovic of Yugoslavia need only to confirm their rich talent to take their places in the Italian League next season.

But how much will this preoccupation with finance affect the World Cup as an exhibition?

It is my belief that we will have to be patient and that Mr. Souness may, indeed, be right after all. England's thoughtful manager of eight years, Bobby Robson, thinks so too.

"There will be a lot of cat and mouse in the early stages, but once we reach the second stage everything will change. The chips will be down and teams will have to go for it to get results."

To encourage the sport in Latin America and gain the vote of those members, Joao Havelange, Brazilian president of FIFA, the world soccer body, *extended the finals* from 16 to 24 teams. The first two weeks will be spent shedding just eight teams. The last 16 will fight it out in a knockout competition.

For many, that is when the tournament really begins.

Favorites are Brazil, the only country ever to win the competition outside its own continent; host Italy; European champion Holland; the persistent West Germans; England; and defending champion Argentina, probably in that order.

Strangely, it is the English who head to Italy with the most adventurous formation; Mr. Robson is determined to play with two wingers, John Barnes and Chris Waddle, as the Brazilians used to do.

Sadly, there will be no Pele to illuminate the beautiful game this time around, but his countrymen Branco, Careca and Romario could become household names the world over by July 8, the date of the final game in Rome. Then there are Dutchmen Ruud Gullit, if recovered from injury, Marco Van Basten and Frank Rijkaard.

Maybe Mr. Maradona himself, home favorites Baresi or Vialli, Zavarov of the Soviet Union, Lothar Matthaus of West Germany, Enzo Francescoli of Uruguay or even the wild, galloping goalkeeper of Colombia, Rene Higuita will be the stars of this year's World Cup.

Soccer fans are sure to be as outspoken as ever about their favorite goals, players and matches. But soccer officials are determined to keep excessive behavior in check, both on and off the field.

Some fans bent on destruction dominated the build-up to the competition in Rome, with the English, still vilified for the Hysel disaster in Brussels, relegated to the beautiful and expensive island of Sardinia to isolate their supporters from the rest. In truth, the English have worked hard on cleaning up their act.

It is an inescapable problem but, because it has been recognized as such, precautions have been taken by the police and even the governments most involved. There is every chance that television will present to the billions of viewers around the world the events happening on the field rather than off it.

But will that present much more of a spectacle?

Who knows? The real beauty of this game lies in its unpredictability.

SPORTING PICTURES

John Barnes and others have learned to capitalize on stardom.

It is unlikely that an outsider will win the most coveted trophy in the sport, but new stars will surely emerge and a new chapter in the history of the game will be written.

Bob Harris, Sports Editor, Sunday Mirror, London

Italia '90 Not Just A Sporting Event

Italia '90 Direcor General Luca di Montezemolo welcomes the stimated two million fans and 15 billion television viewers to the month-long spectacle of World Cup soccer that begins today with the Argentina- Cameroon match.

In Italy and all over the world the excitement has been building up daily toward a great sporing event — the 1990 World Cup. After the opening ceremony, a show lasting approximately half an hour, the opening match takes plae in the Meazza stadium in Miln today, June 8, between present World Champion Argentina and Cameroon.

This World Cup will be exceptional; it will be the most important event that Italy has ever hosted. There will be more than two million fans in the stadia and a television audience estimated at a total of 15 billion durig the month-long event, with everyone ready to follow the 52 matchs of the World Cup, absolutely certain of a great show.

The fans will find the 12 stadia to be among the most advanced, with regard to both comfort and safety. In fact, the local organizing committee, COL-Italia '90, has decreed that the stadia must have numbered seats only; there will be no standing room. This is a totally unique concept for soccer and a way of limiting acts of violence inside the stadium. In agreement with the Italian government, various security measures have been undertaken in line with the requirements of a big sporting event.

But Italia '90 isn't just a sporting event. Above all it is a unique occasion to present the best of Italy to the world. This is the Italy that combines the creativity and originality of Italian culture with the economic vitality of the fifth most industrialized nation in the world. With this object in mind, COL-Italia '90 has directly involved eight of the leading Italian companies in the organization of the World Cup (Alitalia, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Ferrovie dello Stato, FIAT, INA-Assitalia, Olivetti, RAI, STET).

Furthermore, Italia '90 asked Alberto Burri, one of the most famous living painters, to design the official poster for the event. Luciano Pavarotti, the great tenor, sang two pieces from his repertory during the ceremony of the draw for the matches to be played during the final rounds. Mario Ceroli, an internationally known artist, created "Goal," a

"The most important event that Italy has ever hosted."

wooden sculpture that stood outside the Palazzo dello Sport on the day of the draw before being transported to the entrance of the "Gaetano Scirea," the Rome press center.

There is every indication that Italia '90 will be a sporting and organizational success. My wish, being a lover of soccer, is that the best team will win, but that, above all, the World Cup will take place under the aspices of fair play and sporting beavior, both on the field and off it.

Luca di Montezemolo

IAN COATES

Bobby Charlton, MasterCard spokesman.

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OFFICIAL CARD OF THE 1990 WORLD CUP

English Soccer Great Recalls World Cup Glory

Bobby Charlton, guiding force of the 1966 English World Cup victory, scored 49 goals in international play and 198 goals in 600 matches for Manchester United. At the start of the 1990 World Cup, he calls to mind past glories.

My first World Cup was in 1958, in Sweden, but I didn't play. The team did well and we got insight into football at this level. In 1962, in Chile, we qualified for the quarterfinals. Against Brazil, we were doing well, but they had one player, a little midfielder named Garincha, who worked his magic against us. He scored on a header, which you never expect from such a player, and a beauty from outside the area.

We weren't very down about the defeat because we had it in mind we were setting up for 1966, at Wembley, our home ground, where it was never happy hunting for visitors.

We had a very strong, deep team in '66, with great players such as Gordon Banks and Bobby Moore. Sir Alf Ramsey had built up the team well and properly organized the selection system.

He also had a revolutionary system, a 4-3-3 with no wide wings and three midfielders who went up on attack and came back on defense.

I remember in a warm-up game in Spain, the two Spanish fullbacks played their positions and we had players running in droves down the middle while they looked at each other and didn't know what to do.

After we tied Uruguay in the opener, I scored in a 2-0 win over Mexico, and we also beat France to advance.

Then we played what I considered the most dangerous team, Argentina, but their captain was ejected after arguing a booking too vehemently. The game was stopped 10 minutes while he refused to leave. It took a lot out of the Argentines and we won.

We beat Portugal in the semifinals and I scored both goals. We had Nobby Stiles shadowing the great Eusebio and he was never in the game.

The controversial final was nearly a disaster — the Germans scored one, but whether it really went in will always be a source of argument.

But, as I tell the people when I go to Germany, it didn't matter. We had the best team.

Bobby Charlton

PRESSE SPORTS

Brazilian teenager Pele worked his magic throughout the 1958 World Cup.

The Good, the Bad and the Spectacular

With just 13 previous tournaments, the World Cup does not match the history of the Olympics or even the tradition of some continental soccer championships. But the quadrennial soccer showcase is unrivaled for mixing nationalism and sporting nostalgia.

Uruguay held the first World Cup in 1930 as part of its centennial celebrations. Despite the promise to pay the expenses of competing nations, only 13 teams entered.

Winners of the previous two Olympic competitions, the hosts were clearly one of the better teams of the era. But their home victory signaled an important factor: home field advantage. Including that first meeting, five host nations (Italy 1934, England 1966, West Germany 1974 and Argentina 1978), have won the World Cup, and only one team (Brazil, 1958 in Stockholm) has won after crossing the Atlantic.

Italy won the next two cups and Uruguay was not heard from again until 1950, the first World Cup after World War II, when it shocked home favorite Brazil.

Brazil inaugurated the post-war era with the 200,000-capacity Maracana stadium, still the world's largest, and a style that dominated the game for 20 years. Latin American players stunned visitors with feints, dribbling and "bicycle" kicks.

Brazil's style dominated the game for 20 years

The 1950 World Cup also saw one of the biggest upsets. Cognoscenti deemed Brazil and England overwhelming favorites. They gave no notice to the Scottish-coached American team with a few European cast-offs.

The American's only goal, by Haitian-born Gaetjens, failed to rouse the English. Newspaper accounts report the English team hitting the crossbar or goalpost 11 times during the match. Combined with spectacular goaltending by an ex-baseball player named Borghi, the U.S. gave England a defeat from which it never recovered.

The 1954 tournament in Switzerland saw West Germany win the first World Cup it was allowed to enter after the war and one of the finest games — Hungary versus Uruguay. After a tournament of brutal fouls, this semifinal match was perfect, with Hungary winning in overtime and Uruguay getting its first World Cup defeat. But Hungary, by consensus the best team, failed to win the cup.

SPORTING PICTURES

Soccer's most coveted trophy.

The 1958 tournament in Sweden marked the international debut of a 17-year old Brazilian nicknamed "Pele." Spanning two generations of players, he was the only Brazilian to play on all three of the nation's world champion teams. At a time when netminders still wore workmen's caps, he was a soccer magician. He scored Brazil's lone quarterfinal goal against Wales, had a hat trick in the semifinals against France and two goals against Sweden in the final.

Brazil, the only team to appear in every World Cup, repeated as champions in Chile four years later. In 1966, with Pele injured, the Brazilians were stopped and England beat West Germany for their only championship. That year the diminutive and fearless North Korean team pulled the other major upset in World Cup history — beating Italy and making it to the quarterfinals.

In Mexico, the 1970 Brazilian team overcame fraternal strife to reclaim the title. For being the first to win the World Cup three times, the international soccer federation (FIFA) awarded Brazil the original solid gold trophy in perpetuity.

Before people get too wistful for the "old days," it should be remembered that soccer has always had to deal with atrocious fan and player behavior. In the first tournament, Uruguayan police searched for pistols among Argentine supporters. In 1934, hysterical Italian fans grabbed a Czech player by the hair through the barrier fence (yes, they had them in those days) and held him until soldiers arrived. In 1954, after losing a brutal match to Hungary that featured an on-field brawl, Brazilian players turned out the lights in the dressing room tunnel and ambushed the Hungarians.

In the 1970s, the powerhouse teams of West Germany emerged. Their aggressive, tight-marking style changed the game. They won the European championships in 1972 with a team that many feel was even better than the one that won the World Cup in 1974.

Led by Franz Beckenbauer, the West Germans beat the Dutch team 2-1 in the finals, and four years later the Dutch again lost in the championship to Argentina in overtime. Most observers believe the Dutch teams of the 1970s were the finest sides Europe ever assembled that did not win the World Cup.

Michael Gray is a London-based free-lance writer

For Sale: Stars of South America, Europe

Statistics on soccer's South American exporters mean headaches for coaches who prepare World Cup bids with half their players dotted around Europe. In broader terms, the boom in worldwide exports bears out the theory that the so-called "sport of masses" mirrors the realities of global trade.

Soccer reflects a market in an unprecedented state of flux due to glasnost, impending free movement within the European Community, and professionalization in formerly all-amateur countries. The World Cup is becoming soccer's equivalent of a World Trade Fair with 500 "products" on show. The ones to impress are the Italians or, failing that, the French or the Spaniards.

Italy has been importing for 40 years, with odd periods of abstinence "to protect the interests of the national team." Significantly, the Italians last won the World Cup in 1982 during one such period. Nowadays, especially since the advent of TV magnate Silvio Berlusconi to the presidency of AC Milan, they offer the biggest money. Content to convert the club into a high-profile loss-leader of a 50-company holding group, Mr. Berlusconi pays Marco Van Basten, the Dutch forward voted European Player of the Year, $2 million per season.

South Americans dream of a trans-Atlantic move

Due in part to his impetus, stars such as Sampdoria's Gianluca Vialli or Fiorentina's Roberto Baggio are quoted at figures nudging $20 million on the transfer market, and the average annual salary in the Italian first division is $600,000. Several players at Real Madrid and Barcelona earn similar money, while Olympique Marseille president Bernard Tapie shells out $7 million for English striker Chris Waddle and $8 million for Yugoslav midfielder Dragan Stojkovic.

Second-string importers such as Belgium, Holland, West Germany and the U.K. buy medium-size stars for medium-size fees. Top clubs in Greece and Turkey now offer big money in exchange for a move into the slow lanes of European soccer.

No wonder a trans-Atlantic move is the dream in South America where, according to official sources, the average salary is $550 per month. Only the Mexican and Colombian salaries have begun to rival European rates. Costa Rican coach Roger Flores sums up the attitude: "We live well enough, but pro soccer doesn't bring us a fraction of the cash earned in Europe. We will be traveling to Italy hoping to catch the eye."

Uruguay boasts of having exported 1,325 soccer players since 1957. With only 575 registered professionals, it has kept the sport afloat by exporting 80 players per year over the past decade. Argentina currently has 232 top pros scattered around 23 countries. Brazil has 78 players in the Portuguese first division.

SPORTING PICTURES

Argentina's Diego Maradona.

Even the U.S., prime mover in converting sport into dollars, has surprised the soccer world by offering its squad between $25,000 and $40,000 per year — a fee that drops them into the paupers' class.

Not everyone can register with the elite. Large numbers of European clubs in troubled financial waters look for bargains in Scandinavia, Africa or east of Berlin. While Italy, France and Spain do not export, other top countries such as West Germany and England are unable to retain their stars.

Scandinavian soccer, hitherto resigned to losing top players for $40,000, has shrugged off amateur status, and some clubs, such as Denmark's Brondby, have gone public. Eastern Europe traditionally thwarted the mass exodus with bureaucratic blocks or, in such cases as Yugoslavia, banned westward moves for players under age 28.

But, under pressure from the players, the Eastern bloc first sanctioned "non-amateur" status and then opened the floodgates for Westbound deluge. However, they are no longer an easy touch in the transfer market. Polish players have moved to Scotland for $750,000. Barcelona's interest in Bulgarian star Hristo Stoichkov was met by a demand for $2 million. And the Russians charged Italian club Juventus $2.8 million for midfielder Sergei Alejnikov.

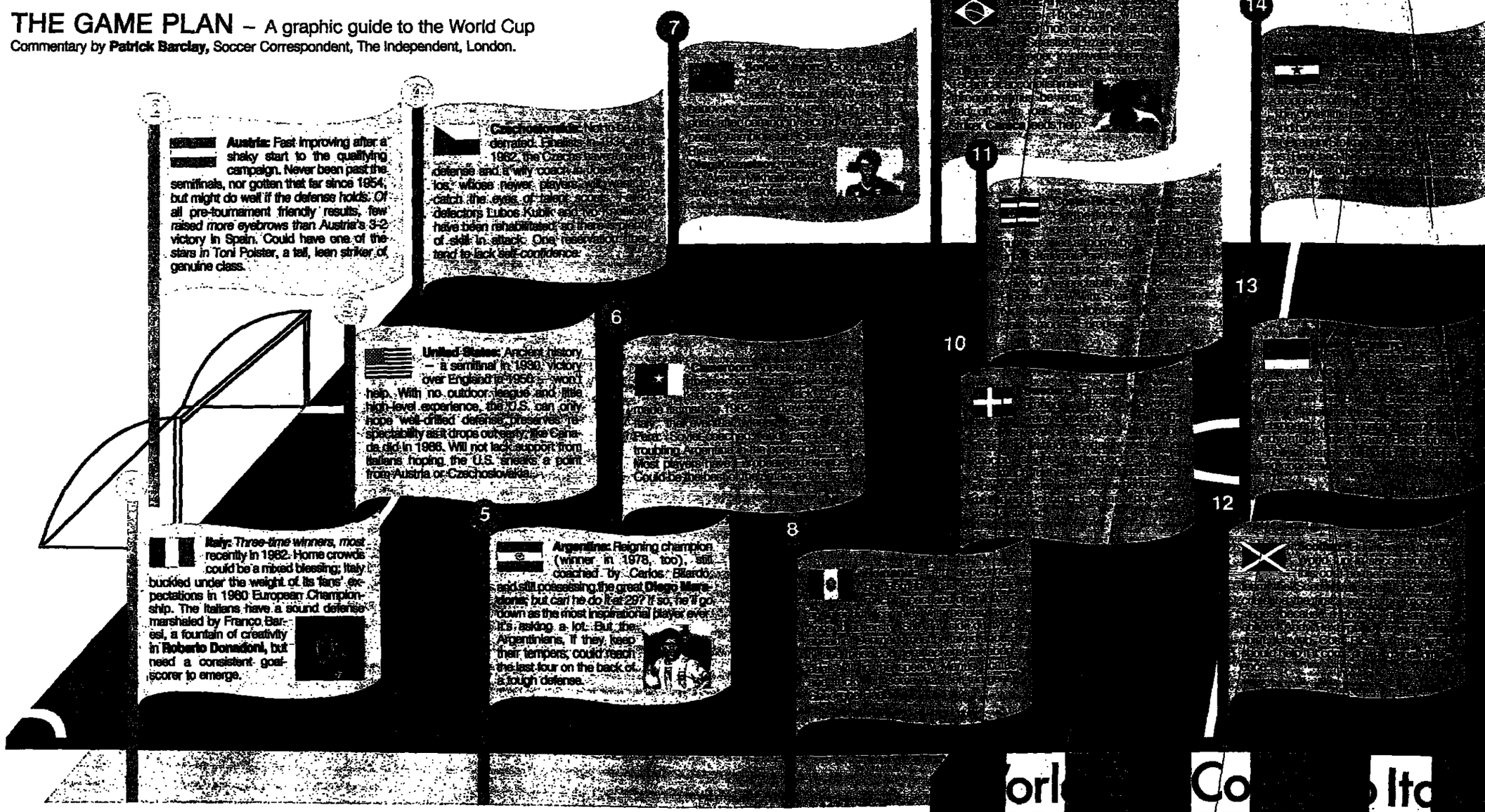
With the Middle East offering petro-dollars and the Far East paying good money for unproven quality (South Korean Kim Joo Sung is paid $300,000 per annum), Africa has become a major hunting ground. Amateurism prevails, which means minimal transfer fees payable to the club of origin. It is not surprising to see Africans distributed by colonial gravitation toward France and Portugal. Only the British have failed to capitalize.

European importers now have their own domestic turmoil to deal with. EC legislation on free movement of labor could, in theory, permit Milan to field 11 Dutch players or Juventus to snap up the entire Soviet team. Soccer, not surprisingly, is digging its heels in, arguing that the future of its national teams is at risk. The clubs have expressed willingness to augment the currently norm of three foreign players per team to five. But they backtrack by stipulating that two of the five must have been resident in the country for five years, including two at Youth level. If EC criteria prevail, 1993 could see a marked accentuation of the recent concentration of the world's top soccer players in Western Europe.

Graham Turner is a free-lance soccer writer based in Spain.

THE GAME PLAN – A graphic guide to the World Cup

Commentary by **Patrick Barclay**, Soccer Correspondent, The Independent, London.



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MasterCard gives you the confidence of knowing that your MasterCard card is accepted worldwide at more than eight million establishments in over 170 countries and territories and more than 200,000 cash access locations around the world. During the World Cup, you will be able to use your card at more than 130,000 restaurants, hotels and shops throughout Italy, wherever you see the MasterCard, Eurocard or Carta Si logos.

For those travelers going to other European destinations, MasterCard is accepted at more than 1.7 million merchant locations in Europe.

Traveling in Italy with MasterCard, the Official Card of the 1990 World Cup, will be easier then ever. Through a special customer service Help Line, cardholders will be able to call and speak with a multilingual staff about MasterCard services. Whether you speak English, Italian, Spanish, French or German, a representative will be on hand to assist in the following areas:

Emergency Card Replacement: Cardholders simply call the Help Line, toll-free in Italy, at **1678-25000**, to report a lost or stolen card. Cardholders may also call the United States collect at (314) 275-6690. In most cases, MasterCard will provide you with a replacement card in 48 hours.

Emergency Cash Advance: Cardholders may also receive emergency cash when their card has been stolen or lost. Simply request this service the same way you report a lost or stolen MasterCard card.

General Inquiries: Cardholders can call the Help Line, **1678-25000**, anytime during their stay in Italy to inquire about other MasterCard services, and benefits such as ATM locations and Travellers Cheque Refund Centers.

Cash Advances: There are over 380 banks in Italy where you may request a cash advance on your MasterCard card. For the exact locations and hours of operation, please contact the Help Line at **1678-25000**.

Automated Teller Machines: MasterCard/CIRRUS cardholders may also request cash at more than 42 designated Automated Cash Dispensers throughout Italy, including the 12 host cities. However, you must know your PIN (Personal Identification Number) in order to gain authorization to any ATM machine. For the location of the ATM nearest you, call the Help Line at **1678-25000**.

U.S. Gold MasterCard cardholders should remember that the MasterAssist™ program provides you with immediate help for emergency medical or travel assistance should the need arise during your trip. Simply call collect at (202) 296-4650 from anywhere in the world for assistance.

Security Tips: Loss, theft or abuse of a card is a serious problem, but one that can often be prevented. The following safety tips can help you avoid fraudulent use of your MasterCard card:

- Be smart — make sure you get your card back after you pay for your purchase.
- Watch the merchant as your credit slip is being filled out. Make sure only one slip is run through the machine.
- Destroy any credit card that is out of date or expired.
- Destroy all carbons, but keep your credit card receipts and check them against your monthly bills when you get home.
- Guard your handbag, camera and pockets at all time

Know the Score in 12 Host Cities

Sports fans will be meeting more than their matches when they attend Italia '90, hosted by a dozen cities renowned for their incomparable artistic and regional cuisine. Following is a mere taste of what to look for during the World Cup.

The northernmost host city, **Udine**, is the historic center of the Friuli region. The city proper shows the influence of sumptuous Venetian art and architecture, especially the paintings of Tiepolo on display in the Duomo and Palazzo Archivecovile. For information, contact the tourist office in Piazza Patriarcato, tel. 0432-295972.

Milan, the country's sophisticated commercial center, is Italy's most culturally active city. The World Cup kicks off there today with the opening match as well as a special concert at La Scala with the Orchestra Filarmonica della Scala, *conducted by Riccardo Muti*. Upcoming events this summer include classical, jazz, blues, ballet, film, and theater festivals; and "1790: Tonight at La Scala," a historical exhibition designed by architect

There will be an inaugural concert at La Scala

Gae Aulenti. For information, contact the tourist office at Via Marconi 1, tel. 02-809662.

Turin is home to FIAT and other prominent Italian industries, and supports a wealth of cultural activities in its elegant setting of parks, tree-lined streets, and symmetrical squares and boulevards lined with refined 17th- and 18th-century architecture. Special events during the World Cup include productions of "Aida," "I Pagliacci," and "Cavalleria Rusticana" at Teatro Regio; the Torinodanza festival featuring the Bejart Ballet Lansanne; music and film festivals; and a series of art exhibitions in the landmark Mole Antonelliana. For information, contact the tourist office at Via Roma 226, tel. 011-535901.

Verona quietly boasts a combination of Roman, medieval, and Renaissance monuments so evocative Franco Zefirelli used the city as the setting for his film "Romeo and Juliet." Its Arena Theater is also the scene of an annual festival which this year features "Aida," "Tosca," "Carmen," "Requiem Mass" and "Zorba the Greek." For information, contact the tourist office at Via Valverde 34, tel. 045-30086.

Genoa is a port city filled with steep hills covered with stately medieval architecture built when the city was a powerful mercantile republic. Its wealth attracted the likes

Spanish Steps in Rome.

SPORTING PICTURES: TONY MARSHALL

of Rubens and Van Dyck, whose influence on local painters may be seen in the city's sumptuous palazzo museums. For information, contact the tourist office at Stazione Principe, tel. 010-262633.

Bologna is offering more than pasta (the city is known as the gastronomic capital of Italy) under its famous medieval arcades. Its Teatro Communale is presenting "Rigoletto," and the Galleria Comunale d'Arte Moderna has mounted an important retrospective this summer of the city's most important modern artist, Giorgio Morandi (1890-1964). For information, contact the tourist office at Via Marconi, tel. 051-237413.

Florence, currently restoring the Piazza della Signoria and the frescoes inside Il Duomo, is celebrating its role as birthplace of the Renaissance with an exhibition about the 15th-century painter Masaccio in the Palazzo Vecchio. Other cultural events include the Maggio Musicale Fiorentino, featuring "Il Trovatore" (with Luciano Pavarotti) and "Don Giovanni," both conducted by Zubin Mehta. For information, contact the tourist office at Via Tornabouni 15, tel. 055-216544.

Rome has an imperial splendor dating from ancient times, and uses its ancient monuments as the backdrop for such events as outdoor opera in Caracalla's Baths, and cinema in the Basilica of Maxentius. Indoors, the exhibition "The Great Rome of Tarquinius," opening this *month at the Palazzo degli Esposizioni*, will display the treasure of the Etruscan civilization. For information, contact the tourist office at Via Parigi 5, tel. 06-463748.

Bari sets the tone for Romanesque churches throughout the region of Apulia with its San Nicola cathedral, which also houses Saint Nicola's tomb. An up-to-date listing of this summer's events may be obtained from the tourist office at Via Melo 2533, tel. 080-225327.

Naples has a soccer team that currently holds top position in Italy, so excitement is at its peak in the shadow of Vesuvius. Cultural activities are no less frenzied, and information about its Settimane Musicale international music festival, concurrent events at Teatro San Carlo, architectural tours, and special exhibits connected with the World Cup may be obtained at the tourist office at Via Partenope 10/a, tel. 081-406829.

Cagliari, on the mysterious island of Sardinia, has splendid remnants from its former Pisan and Spanish overlords in its old quarter, and even older relics from ancient Nuragic times in its Archaeological Museum. For information, contact the tourist office at Piazza Matteotti 9, tel. 0783-669255.

Palermo bears signs of the Greek, Arab, Norman and Spanish presence on the island of Sicily, giving it a conglomerate culture. Particularly Palermitano, however, is the upcoming celebration (July 10-15) U Fistinu, honoring the city's patron saint, Santa Rosalia, with parades and fireworks. For information, contact the tourist office at Piazza Castelnuovo 34, tel. 091-583847.

Dwight V. Gast has written about Italy for The Penguin Guide to Italy and other publications.

MasterCard Scorecard

How to use the scorecard:
vs Cross out losers
Slash ties
3 / A1 Fill in winners

GROUP TEAMS
A 1 - 2
B 3 - 4
C 5 - 6
D 7 - 8
E 9 - 10 - 11 - 12
F 13 - 14 - 15 - 16

FIRST PHASE

MATCH	DATE/TIME	CITY	TEAMS	MATCH	DATE/TIME	CITY	TEAMS
1	June 8 6 pm	Milan	5 vs 6	19	June 16 5 pm	Turin	9 vs 11
2	June 9 5 pm	Bari	7 vs 8	20	June 16 9 pm	Genoa	10 vs 12
3	June 9 9 pm	Rome	1 vs 2	21	June 16 9 pm	Cagliari	21 vs 23
4	June 9 9 pm	Bologna	15 vs 16	22	June 17 5 pm	Palermo	22 vs 24
5	June 10 5 pm	Florence	3 vs 4	23	June 17 9 pm	Verona	vs
6	June 10 9 pm	Turin	9 vs 10	24	June 17 9 pm	Udine	vs
7	June 10 9 pm	Milan	13 vs 14	25	June 18 9 pm	Naples	vs
8	June 11 5 pm	Genoa	11 vs 12	26	June 18 9 pm	Bari	vs
9	June 11 9 pm	Cagliari	21 vs 22	27	June 19 5 pm	Milan	13 vs 16
10	June 12 5 pm	Verona	vs	28	June 19 5 pm	Bologna	14 vs 15
11	June 12 9 pm	Palermo	23 vs 24	29	June 19 9 pm	Rome	vs
12	June 13 5 pm	Udine	vs	30	June 19 9 pm	Florence	vs
13	June 13 9 pm	Naples	5 vs 7	31	June 20 9 pm	Turin	9 vs 12
14	June 14 5 pm	Bologna	14 vs 16	32	June 20 9 pm	Genoa	10 vs 11
15	June 14 9 pm	Rome	1 vs 2	33	June 21 5 pm	Verona	vs
16	June 14 9 pm	Bari	6 vs 8	34	June 21 5 pm	Udine	vs
17	June 15 5 pm	Florence	3 vs 4	35	June 21 9 pm	Cagliari	21 vs 24
18	June 15 9 pm	Milan	13 vs 15	36	June 21 9 pm	Palermo	22 vs 23

SECOND PHASE
Eighth Finals
All but eight teams move into the eighth finals, and their group ranking determines whom they now play. For match 37, for instance, the indication B1 - A3/C3/D3 means that the top-ranking team in group B plays the top third-ranking team from among groups A, C and D.

37	June 23 5 pm	Naples	B1 vs A3/C3/D3	41	June 25 5 pm	Genoa	F2 vs B2
38	June 23 9 pm	Bari	A2 vs C2	42	June 25 9 pm	Rome	A1 vs C3/D3/E3
39	June 24 5 pm	Turin	C1 vs A3/B3/F3	43	June 26 5 pm	Verona	E1 vs D2
40	June 24 9 pm	Milan	D1 vs B3/E3/F3	44	June 26 9 pm	Bologna	F1 vs E2

Quarterfinals (w.39 = winner of match 39)

45	June 30 5 pm	Florence	W.39 vs W.43	47	July 1 5 pm	Milan	W.38 vs W.40
46	June 30 9 pm	Rome	W.41 vs W.42	48	July 1 9 pm	Naples	W.37 vs W.44

THIRD PHASE
Semifinals

49	July 3 8 pm	Naples	W.45 vs W.46	50	July 4 8 pm	Turin	W.47 vs W.48

3rd/4th Place

51	July 7 8 pm	Bari	—— vs ——	52	July 8 8 pm	Rome	—— vs ——

Final

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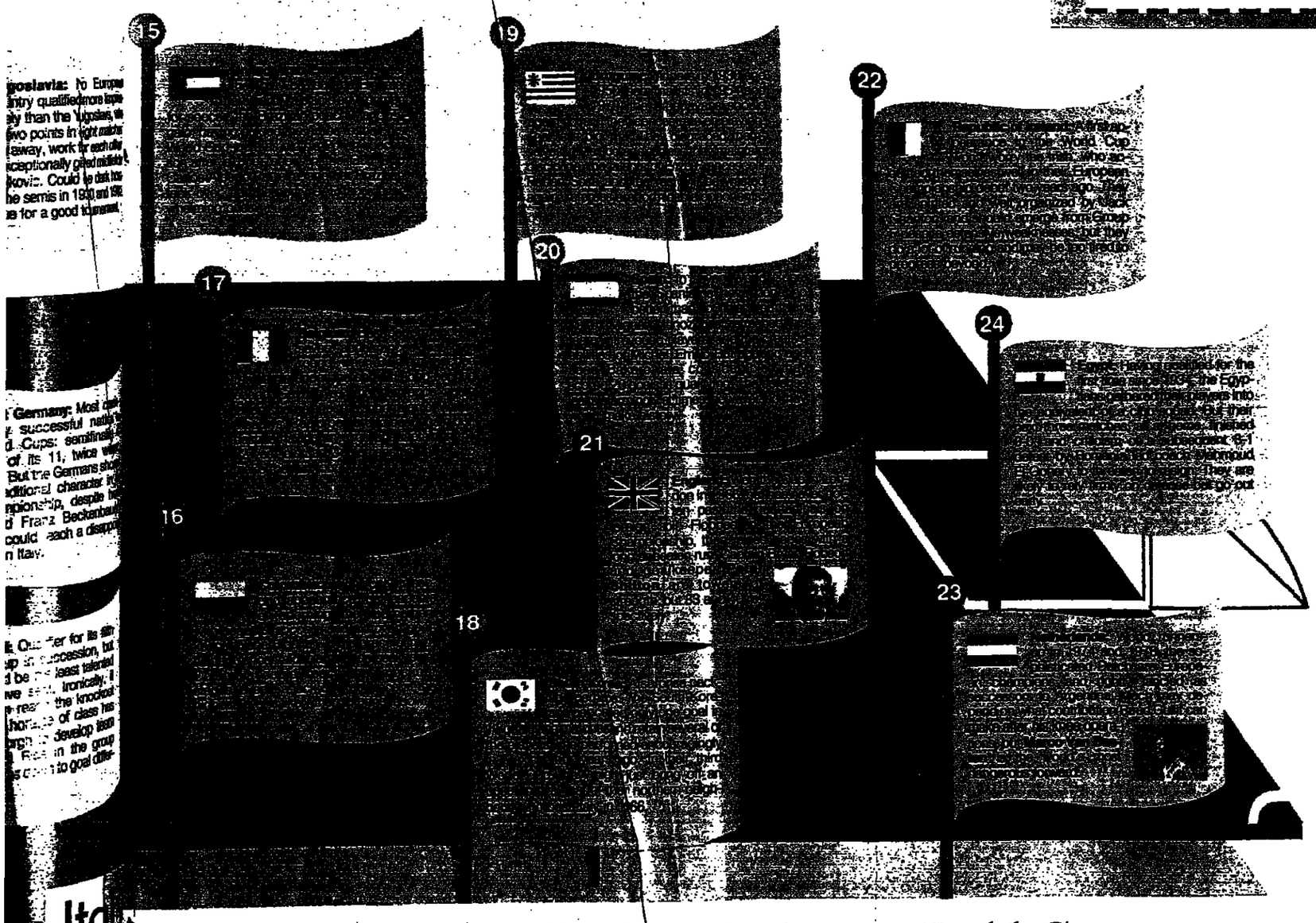

A Few Pointers

The soccer neophyte who watches the World Cup is likely to be both mystified and mesmerized. To the uninitiated, and especially those who have seen only children's or low-level soccer, the game seems like a barely controlled chaos of kicking.

To better appreciate it, there are a few basic things to know. First, most of the world calls it "football." The name "soccer," used largely in the United States, originated in 19th-century England, where the Football Association developed what has become the modern game. At English universities the big games were "rugby football" and "association football." Players and fans developed the slang name "soccer" from the abbreviation Assoc.

Soccer is played with 11 on a team. Only the goalkeeper may use his arms or hands, and only in the penalty area in front of the goal. On attack, typically 10 players are in the opponents' half; any player can score. On defense, all 10 might be in the third of the field closest to their goal.

The forwards, the most offensive-minded, include the "strikers," whose primary job is to score goals. With their amazing foot-speed, diving headers and overhead volleys, these are soccer's glamour players.

The midfield players, often the best all-around athletes, must be able to get back on defense, move the ball upfield and set up the front line with deft passes. The fullbacks are defensive specialists who "mark" the opposing team's strikers. One back may be a "sweeper" who roams the backfield to help out against any foe.

When a team sends the ball out of bounds, the other team throws it in from the sidelines — unless a team knocks it past the baseline adjacent to its goal. Then the attacking team gets a "corner kick," where the ball is curled in the air toward the goal in hopes that a teammate will score.

One of the most common violations is offsides, called when an attacking team passes the ball to a player who is farther upfield than any non-goalie defensive player.

Personal fouls are common, typically when a defending player runs into or slides under an opponent who is in control of the ball. The referee must decide whether the defender was legitimately trying for the ball or simply trying to interfere.

Most fouls are committed in the midfield and result in no more than a free kick for the fouled team. Defensive fouls committed in the penalty area, however, result in a penalty kick, in which an offensive player has a close-range kick with only the goalkeeper to beat.

Referees are relatively quick to flash a yellow card and write down a player's name, usually for an intentional foul but sometimes merely for arguing too much. A second offense results in the referee pulling out a red card and ejecting the offender. If a foul is intentional and particularly brutal, the referee may go directly to the red card.

Each team is allowed two substitutions per game, but ejected players cannot be replaced; their teams must continue with the disadvantage.

There are no timeouts, even for injury, in the two 45-minute halves. This presents problems for television, which squeezes quick commercials during slow times or uses split-screens.

Timothy Harper is a London-based free-lance journalist

Whirl of MasterCard Activities at World Cup

MasterCard International, Official Card of the 1990 World Cup, plans a full schedule of promotional activities during the month-long sports spectacle in Italy.

In the "MasterCard's Greatest Moments in World Cup History" program, key international sports-writers and broadcasters were asked to select the greatest moment. During the competition in Italy, a selected group of international writers will vote on these nominations, and the resultant winner will be announced at a press conference on a media "off day" prior to the final match. If the players who made that moment great are in Italy for this World Cup, they will be invited to the press conference.

The MasterCard Award will be presented to a player from each of *this year's 52 World Cup games*, with MasterCard donating $1,000 to a charity of that player's choice. A panel of media judges selected by FIFA and MasterCard will choose the player in each match who has demonstrated the best support play. Should the judges not be able to decide on a winner for a particular match, MasterCard will then donate $1,000 to UNICEF, the official charity of FIFA.

The TIME/MasterCard photo contest will award a week-long trip for two to the World Cup finals and $1,000 in MasterCard Travelers Checks to the amateur or professional photographer who best captures the spirit, competitiveness and joy of the sport. Fifty other entrants will receive World Cup commemorative items.

The MasterCard print advertisement depicts the emotion and energy of match play in a nine-color drawing by internationally acclaimed Spanish artist Javier Romero. The work is being made available as a premium item and a limited-edition poster.

MasterCard's hot-air balloon, tethered at a highly visible site, will carry MasterCard's international marketing message aloft.

MasterCard will display its new logo in airports and on billboards in major cities during the World Cup. Merchant decal programs will be evident throughout Italy, and a cardholder services operation (1678-25000) will include emergency card replacement, cash advances at local bank branches and other enhanced services.

A welcome map with popular MasterCard/CartaSi merchant locations, emergency telephone numbers, recommended restaurants and other useful information will be distributed by MasterCard hospitality personnel at the Rome and Milan airports and in other high-traffic areas.

MasterCard has been involved in sports marketing for several years. It is the Official Card of the Whitbread Round the World Race, a yacht race that will cover more than 32,000 miles and five continents. In the United States, MasterCard is the Official Card of Major League Baseball, the National Hockey League, the National Basketball Association and the Professional Golfers Association.

In Italy, MasterCard's partner on the World Cup program is CartaSi, Italy's leading credit card, issued by more than 400 banks.

MasterCard CartaSi

GLOBAL

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IN THE WORLD ARENA, NO OTHER CARD HELPS YOU ACHIEVE MORE GOALS THAN MASTERCARD.
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MasterCard ITALIA'90 CartaSi

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Blossom with us

International Herald Tribune
BUSINESS / FINANCE
** FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1990

MITSUI TAIYO KOBE BANK

WALL STREET WATCH

Sotheby's and Christie's: Stalking the Auctioneers

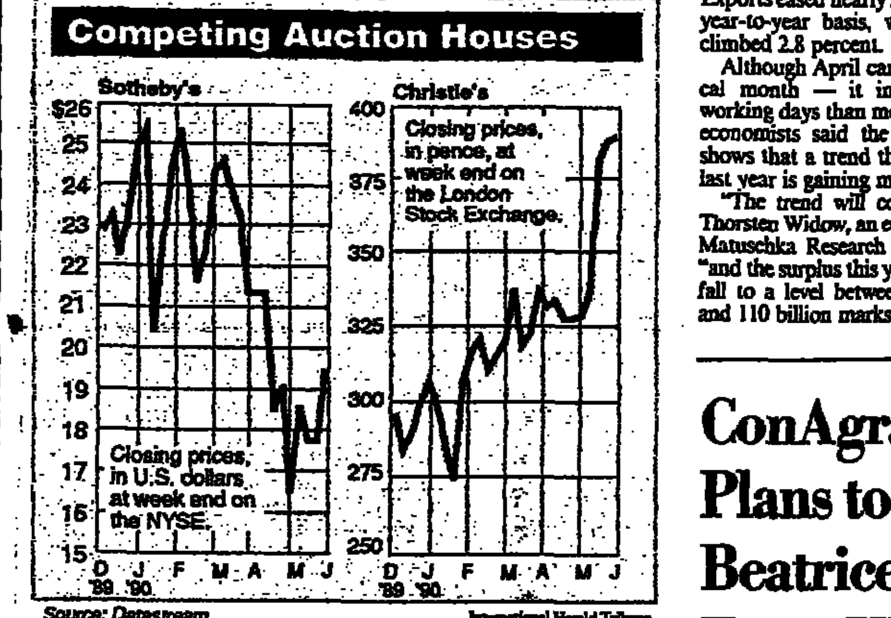
By Steven Prokesch
New York Times Service

LONDON — The big question in the art world recently has been whether Japanese investors were so wounded in the plunge of the Tokyo stock market earlier this year that they would pull out of the art market, depressing prices.

While that uncertainty has hurt the stock of Sotheby's Holdings Inc., the New York-based art auction house, it appears to have had little effect on the stock price of Christie's International PLC, its London-based arch-rival.

Sotheby's stock, which trades on the New York Stock Exchange and the London International Stock Exchange, closed Thursday in New York at $19.50 a share, unchanged, and well below its high for the year. It is selling at about 8.5 times expected 1990 earnings.

By comparison, Christie's stock is trading at 14 to 15 times



expected earnings. It closed Thursday in London at 385.93 pence ($6.50), slightly below its year's high of 400. The reason for the big difference in multiples, analysts say, is speculation that someone may try to acquire Christie's.

In the last 18 months, ADT, a Bermuda-based conglomerate run by Michael Ashcroft, has accumulated 18.2 percent of Christie's shares. Aska, a company controlled by Yasumichi Morishita, a Japanese financier, owns 6.4 percent. The Wallenberg family of Sweden holds 6.9 percent.

Still, many analysts believe that Christie's shares are overpriced, and they advise investors not to buy and perhaps even take some profits.

"It's too expensive," said Christopher Alexander, an analyst at Shearson Lehman Hutton in London. He and other analysts are skeptical that a takeover bid will materialize, especially given Christie's high stock price.

Mr. Alexander is also in the camp of those who think the art market is softening. He points out that for someone to offer shareholders a 25 percent premium, that party would have to be willing to pay about £800 million. Such an amount would involve so much goodwill — it would be 6.2 times book value — that a takeover attempt would be unrealistic, Mr. Alexander said.

Mark Sheppard, an analyst at London-based UBS/Phillips & Drew, is more optimistic about the art market. He dismisses the takeover rumors as "speculative froth" and has a "firm hold"

See ART, Page 13

Bonn Surplus Falls To 2½-Year Low

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — West Germany's trade surplus fell sharply in April, the government announced Thursday, reaching its lowest level in more than two-and-a-half years.

The figures prompted economists to predict that a booming West German economy and a hungry East German one will import enough to cut the much-criticized West German surplus significantly in the next several years.

According to data from the Federal Statistics Office, the trade surplus was 7.6 billion Deutsche marks ($4.5 billion) in April, down from 13.4 billion DM in March and from 9.9 billion DM in April 1989. Exports eased nearly 2 percent on a year-to-year basis, while imports climbed 2.8 percent.

Although April can be an atypical month — it includes fewer working days than most months — economists said the performance shows that a trend that began late last year is gaining momentum.

"The trend will continue," said Thorsten Widow, an economist with Matuschka Research in Frankfurt, "and the surplus this year is likely to fall to a level between 100 billion and 110 billion marks."

Last year the surplus peaked at 135 billion DM, after rising for seven successive years from 42 billion DM in 1983.

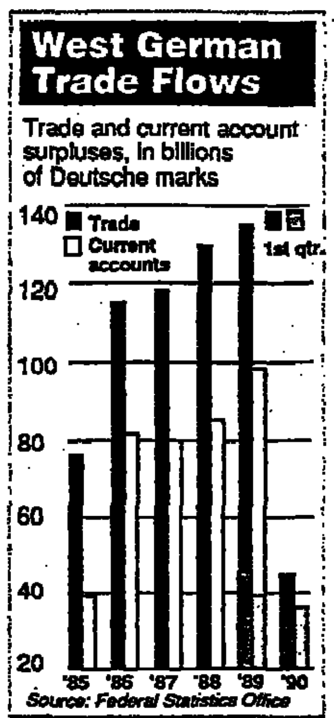
The turnaround is being greatly affected by reunification with East Germany. Since West Germany does not consider the East to be a foreign country when calculating its trade balances, snowballing imports of goods going through West German intermediaries into East Germany are booked as imports into West Germany, but not as exports when they are shipped on.

By the same token, the vast flows of West German goods that were once sold in the West and are now being rerouted into East Germany in coming years will not be booked as exports.

East Germany's unique status will become more and more important as monetary union in July leads to greater flows of goods between the two Germanys. A spokesman for the Federal Statistics Office noted that West German deliveries to East Germany rose 69 percent on a year-to-year basis in April alone.

The West German trade balance is also likely to shrink as the booming economy, which grew at an unexpectedly robust rate of 4.4 percent in the first quarter, continues to import many goods simply because its own industrial capacity is being strained.

"Exports have been stagnating for the last seven months and this is a positive thing, because it leaves us more room for maneuver to deliver goods which East Germany needs," said Ulrich Hombrecher, senior economist with Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale.



EC Strikes Beef Deal, Export Bans Are Lifted

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — European Community agriculture ministers reached agreement Thursday on tighter measures to curb so-called mad cow disease, while France, West Germany and Italy agreed to lift their bans on British beef imports.

After an all-night emergency meeting, the British agriculture minister, John Gummer, told reporters that the bans — imposed because of concern that bovine spongiform encephalopathy affects human health — would be lifted by midnight.

"It's a very, very much more satisfactory answer than we thought we would get yesterday," Mr. Gummer said.

The EC farm commissioner, Ray MacSharry, said later Thursday that the bans already had been lifted, although certain restrictions would remain.

Diplomats said the deal, in classic Community style, would allow all sides to claim victory.

The basis of the agreement is that beef from herds where the disease was confirmed could not be exported. Live cattle can be exported only if they are younger than six months and are certified not to be the offspring of a cow suspected of having the disease.

The row had threatened to develop into a major trade conflict within the Community.

Britain accused its partners of trying to protect their own farmers rather than the health of their consumers. Paris, Bonn and Rome insisted that not enough was known about the disease to guarantee that British beef was safe.

Britain has 150,000 herds of cattle and the disease has been identified in 7,500 of them, British officials say. Some 14,000 cattle have died because of the disease. Some cases of mad cow disease have also been identified in Ireland.

Britain insists that it has taken all necessary measures to protect public health and the EC experts have said that there is no evidence that beef from countries with the disease is dangerous.

Meanwhile, a French expert warned that French farmers had fed suspect meat-based feed to cattle, and that the disease could appear in France in coming months. The expert at the Fédération Nationale SOS Environment said, "France is not sheltered from this, as our country has imported feed of this kind from England since 1988."

It is suspected that the inclusion in cattle feed of offal from sheep may have been a cause of the appearance of the disease. A similar disease has been endemic in sheep for decades.

West Germany and France were pleased with Thursday's accord.

"This accord represents the maximum precautions that we could take today given the state of current knowledge," said the French agriculture minister, Henri Nallet.

France is Britain's biggest overseas beef market. Last year Britain sold France 70,000 metric tons of beef, worth about $265 million — more than half its total beef exports.

Mr. Nallet said he regretted that France was obliged to take unilateral action to press the Community to take stronger measures.

The West German minister, Ignaz Kiechle, said he was pleased that Britain had agreed to establish a system under which all beef for export would be certified as meeting the EC rules. *(Reuters, AFP)*

ConAgra Plans to Buy Beatrice Co. From KKR

Reuters

OMAHA, Nebraska — ConAgra Inc. said Thursday that it signed a definitive agreement to buy Beatrice Co. from Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. for $1.34 billion in cash and stock.

"This is clearly a major strategic opportunity for ConAgra," Charles Harper, the company's chairman, said.

"One of ConAgra's most important long-term objectives has been to establish a strong sales and distribution system to the shelf-stable section of the grocery store."

He added that ConAgra also expected to report record earnings per share for fiscal year 1991, which began May 28, including Beatrice's results.

ConAgra said its long-term debt-to-capitalization ratio will rise to about 50 percent in the near term as a result of the deal. That compared with the 35 percent ratio it has maintained for many years.

"We have said we would go above this self-improved constraint only for a major strategic acquisition that served our stockholders' long-term interests," the company said. "Beatrice is such an acquisition."

Beatrice, a leading U.S. food and consumer products company, was dismantled in 1986 following one of the largest, most publicized leveraged buyouts ever, a $6.2 billion purchase by Kohlberg Kravis.

The company later became a unit of RJR Nabisco Inc., which itself was the subject of a $25 billion leveraged buyout by Kohlberg Kravis.

Johnson Resigns From Federal Reserve

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Manuel H. Johnson, vice chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board and a swing voter in its deliberations on credit policy, resigned Thursday to return to the private sector.

The resignation caused barely a ripple in the credit and currency markets, and it is unlikely to sway the central bank from its gradual but firm policy of slowing the economy to reduce inflation.

Mr. Johnson told a news conference that his departure would not change the direction of monetary policy, on which he said "broad agreement" exists among members of the Federal Open Market Committee. That panel, which sets monetary policy, comprises the seven Federal Reserve governors and five presidents of the regional Federal Reserve banks.

Reports due next week on trade, production, and prices are to be considered at the committee meeting of July 2 and 3, but Mr. Johnson will not participate, although his resignation does not take effect until Aug 4.

He was the Fed's international specialist, but his successor does not necessarily have to have those qualifications, and a central bank spokesman said a sitting board member could take over those duties.

In his resignation letter to the president, Mr. Johnson wrote that he felt free to leave because of his confidence in the Fed and the administration. He announced he would return to his professorship at George Mason University, a rising conservative center in the capital's Virginia suburbs. He also will join a high-visibility international economic discussion group sponsored by a Washington consulting firm, Smick Medley International Inc.

President George Bush, who will appoint a successor with the consent of Congress, has made it clear that he favors easier credit. But administration officials are unlikely to press for a loose-money activist.

"The president will probably appoint a competent, colorless person, who is not by nature a flag-burner," said one White House official. Mr. Bush's two previous appointments, John P. LaWare, a former Boston banker, and David W. Mullins Jr., a Harvard Business School professor who was in charge of the Treasury's debt management, were in this mold.

Mr. Mullins is considered a likely choice by bankers and government sources to replace Mr. Johnson as vice chairman of the central bank, Reuters reported.

Mr. Johnson's own career was cited by administration officials as an example of the futility of trying to pack the board. An economics professor at George Mason, he was appointed by President Ronald Reagan to the Treasury in 1981 as a doctrinaire supply-sider.

Shifted to the Fed in 1986, he soon was co-opted and came to share the institution's sound-money concerns. While never a hawk against inflation, Mr. Johnson focused on long-term interest rates and other market signals of inflation psychology. Although he joined in last winter's cautious decision by the Fed to ease credit, he later questioned whether it frightened bondholders and helped push up long-term rates.

Gold Edges Up After Hitting 4-Year Low

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Gold futures finished weaker Thursday on the Commodity Exchange in New York after briefly slumping to a four-year low in London.

The London decline, which saw the metal drop $4.75 to $352.50 an ounce — its lowest since July 1986 — came as confidence was drained following steep falls in New York on Wednesday and in Hong Kong. Middle Eastern selling was said to add to the downward pressure.

On the Comex in New York, both August and spot gold set contract lows, but this "was not significant because the bias was already down," said Howard Levine of Shearson Lehman Hutton.

August gold ended $2.90 lower at $358.10, above the contract low of $355.50. The prior low was $359.60. Spot gold finished $2.80 weaker at $354.60, also above the low of $352.10.

Once sellers sold what they had to sell, there was little additional liquidation, said Mr. Levine.

The early wave of selling was ignited by gold's slump in Europe on Middle East sales and possible sales by Australian producers, dealers said. New York locals went short and funds added to their short positions, a trader said.

The dollar's firmness was bearish for precious metals, said Fred Demler, metals economist at PaineWebber. Continued fears about the prospects for future sales by the Soviets and Middle East investors helped drive spot gold below key resistance at $360 to $355, he said.

Analysts said the slide stemmed from waning demand at a time of increasing supply. "The market is sagging under its own weight," said Ted Arnold, precious-metals analyst at Merrill Lynch.

Jewelry demand has eased and investment demand has fallen in the Far East and Middle East, he said.

The market is nervous about the possibility of further large gold sales by the Soviet Union. And that worry has been joined by the further bearish factor of exceptionally weak oil prices.

"People are now latching on to oil as an excuse to sell," said Geoff Campbell of Ord Minnett Securities. "There has been significant Middle Eastern involvement in recent selling, which could be interpreted as a desire on the part of investors there to stock up funds as a protection against oil price falls."

Aside from this direct relationship between the two markets, low oil prices are also seen as an important dampener of world inflationary pressure, thereby reducing the perceived value of bullion's inflation-proof properties.

Wall Street analysts said they are recommending that investors take profits in shares of gold and gold-mining companies because the prices of those issues have stayed stable despite steep drops in the price of the metal.

"Gold stocks are defying gravity," said Ronald Shorr, analyst at Bear Stearns & Co. "The gold stocks have been under nowhere near the kind of pressure that the metal itself has been under and it makes no good sense."

(Reuters, UPI, AFP)

GM Will Sell Car Parts to Volga Works

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. said Thursday that it had signed a deal with Volga Auto Works of the Soviet Union for the supply of GM-designed engine parts potentially worth up to $1 billion.

The seven-year pact is the first in the automotive sector between American and Soviet companies since the 1930s. Ford Motor Co. last year pulled out of joint venture talks with Soviet companies, and Chrysler Corp. has no dealings with Soviet companies.

GM will supply fuel injection, emissions-control subsystems and other engine components to the company for two cars sold under the nameplate of Lada, a Soviet car that is widely exported to Western Europe. The program may be extended to other cars later, the company said.

Volga intends to use the GM technology to equip its vehicles to meet current and expected worldwide emissions standards. The deal comes as Western European nations are growing more concerned about reducing pollution from car emissions.

Shipments of the GM parts to Volga may begin as early as 1992 and will continue through 1997. The first batches of components will be made by GM in the United States and Europe, the company said.

U.S. automakers have been looking for business in Eastern Europe as political and economic changes occur. GM already has announced vehicle manufacturing deals in Hungary and East Germany.

Last February, GM's Allison Gas Turbine Division announced it had signed a deal to supply up to 100 helicopter engines to the Soviet Union beginning in 1992.

(AP, Reuters)

Japanese Economy to Keep Growing, but Slower

Reuters

TOKYO — Strong domestic personal consumption and corporate spending are fueling Japan's economic expansion, although the pace of growth is slowing, according to private economists.

Japan's gross national product appears to have grown about 4.8 percent in the year ended March 31, 1990, down from 5.4 percent in the previous year, while GNP growth in the January to March quarter was 8 percent to 9 percent at an annual rate, they said.

The Economic Planning Agency is likely to release official figures for the year and for the fourth quarter, between June 15 and June 20, an official said.

A decline in external demand dampened growth in 1989-90. Demand accelerated in the January-March quarter, but this was due mostly to a seasonal surge in car exports to the United States and is unlikely to continue, the economists said.

"External demand was a plus in the January-March period, but the basic trend is for growth to center on domestic demand, with external demand a negative factor," said Soichi Enkyo, an economist at the Bank of Tokyo Ltd.

The slower growth in the past year was due mainly to a decline in the growth rate of personal consumption following the introduction of a 3 percent sales tax in April 1989 and to a marginal drop in the pace of expansion of corporate investment.

The pace of economic growth is expected to slow further in the current business year, but the worst-case scenarios that circulated following the sharp fall in the value of the yen and of Japanese securities earlier in the year are now seen as overdone, the economists said.

"The real economy is doing just fine," said Robert Feldman, an economist at Saloman Brothers Asia Ltd.

Nomura Research Institute Ltd. predicted a real GNP growth rate of 4.2 percent in 1990-91, compared with a forecast of 4.5 percent made last December. That estimate is in line with most other private economic forecasts.

Slower growth of corporate capital spending is a key factor behind the reduction in the speed of overall expansion. But economists said the impossibility of maintaining the heady growth rates of the past few years, rather than any negative impact of a stock market decline on fund procurement, accounts for most of the expected slowdown in capital outlay expansion.

The Bank of Tokyo's Mr. Enkyo said corporate investment was likely to rise about 11 percent in 1990/91, following increases of 16.1 percent in 1989-90 and 17.3 percent in 1988-89.

Consumer spending is likely to remain buoyant this year. Rather than having been depressed by the earlier decline in stock prices, the higher interest rates that partly caused that decline have given some consumers a new source of funds to spend, Mr. Iwaki said.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

June 7

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.907	3.216	1.1253	0.3347	0.1537 *	—	5.471 *	1.3266	1.2491 *	1.627	1.816 *
Brussels	34.8825	58.7225	20.565	6.1045	2.7971 *	18.277	—	24.30	0.2280	29.795	0.3317 *
Frankfurt	1.6938	2.856	—	0.2968	0.136 *	0.8887	4.863 *	1.1779	1.1095 *	1.4444	1.613 *
London (a)	1.6865	—	2.8563	9.6243	2,089.80	3.2128	58.675	2.4273	257.585	1.973	177.12
Madrid	104.91	176.88	61.922	18.382	8.484 *	55.041	3.0115	73.86	68.852 *	89.78	—
Milan	1,245.50	2,100.45	735.35	220.24	—	653.50	35.756	866.74	8.166	1,063.65	11.865
New York (b)	—	1.689 a	1.694	5.7185	1,245.25	1.9055	34.755	1.445	152.55	1.1780	104.45
Paris	5.7085	9.624	3.3692	—	0.4583 *	2.9737	0.1638	3.9713	3.7413 *	4.873	5.424 *
Tokyo	152.45	257.49	90.29	26.80	0.1229	80.24	4.3896	105.58	—	130.35	1.4612
Toronto	1.1408	1.9741	0.6949	0.205	0.939 *	0.6137	3.289 *	0.8097	0.7663 *	—	1.114 *
Zurich	1.4285	2.4243	0.8406	0.252	0.1154 *	0.7556	4.1293 *	—	0.9403 *	1.2282	1.366 *
1 ECU	1.213	0.7195	2.0555	6.9247	1511.33	2.313	42.2745	1.7431	185.11	1.4187	127.583
1 SDR	1.3113	0.7774	2.2213	7.4889	1,633.44	2.5008	N.A.	1.8857	199.982	1.5402	137.575

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates. Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	5070.2	Greek drac.	165.40	Mex. peso	2838.01	S. Afr. rand	2.6645
Austral. $	1.2937	Hong Kong $	7.7785	N. Zealand $	1.7227	Soviet ruble*	0.602
Austr. schil.	11.88	Indian rupee	17.452	Norw. krone	6.506	Swed. krona	6.118
Brazil cruz.	34.66	Indo. rupiah	1826.02	Phil. peso	22.73	Taiwan $	27.18
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Irish £	0.6321	Port. escudo	148.40	Thai baht	25.76
Danish krone	6.427	Israeli shek.	1.96	Saudi riyal	3.749	Turkish lira	2572.00
Egypt. pound	2.6783	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2918	Sing. $	1.8475	UAE dirham	3.6718
Fin. markka	3.967	Malay. ring.	2.7065	S. Kor. won	714.60	Venez. boliv.	47.50

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6763	1.6664	1.6582	Canadian dollar	1.1755	1.1807	1.1858
Japanese yen	152.42	152.28	152.16	Swiss franc	1.4361	1.4354	1.4350
Deutsche mark	1.6927	1.6926	1.6926				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

June 7

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	8 5/16-8 7/16	7 13/16-8 1/16	8⅞-9	14⅞-15	9⅝-9¾	7 3/16-7⅜	10-10⅛	8 ¾
2 months	8 5/16-8 7/16	8-8⅛	8⅞-9	14⅞-15	9 9/16-9 11/16	7¼-7 ⅜	10⅛-10¼	8¾
3 months	8¼-8⅜	8⅛-8¼	8⅞-9	15-15⅛	9 9/16-9 11/16	7¼-7 ⅜	10 3/16-10 5/16	8⅝
6 months	8 3/16-8 5/16	8 3/16-8 5/16	8¾-8⅞	15-15⅛	10 1/16-10 3/16	7 3/8-7½	10 3/8-10 ½	8 ⅝
1 year	8 3/16-8 5/16	8¼-8⅜	8 5/8-8 ¾	14⅞-15	10¼-10⅜	7 3/8-7½	10 9/16-10 11/16	9 ⅛

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

June 7

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Federal funds	8¼	8 3/16
Com. paper 90-179 days	7.87	7.85
3-month Treasury bills	7.66	7.67
6-month Treasury bills	7.58	7.59
1-year Treasury bills	7.47	7.49
30-year Treasury bond	8.43	8.45
3-month CD's	7.65	7.70
6-month CD's	7.65	7.70
Japan		
Discount rate	5¼	5¼
Call money	7 3/16	7 5/32
1-month interbank	7¼	7¼
3-month interbank	7⅛	N.A.
West Germany		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Lombard rate	8.00	8.00
Call money	7.85	7.90
1-month interbank	8.00	8.00
3-month interbank	8.30	8.30
6-month interbank	8.55	8.55
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	14⅞	14⅞
3-month interbank	15 3/32	15 3/32
6-month interbank	15 3/32	15⅛
France		
Intervention rate	9½	9½
Call money	9⅝	9 13/16
1-month interbank	9⅝	9 11/16
3-month interbank	9⅞	9 15/16
6-month interbank	10 1/16	10⅛

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

June 7

1 month	8 5/16 - 8 7/16
2 months	8 ⅜ - 8 ½
3 months	8¼ - 8⅜
6 months	8 3/16 - 8 5/16
1 year	8½ - 8⅝

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

June 7

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 7.84
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 8.101
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

June 7

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	356.05	353.75	— 6.20
Luxembourg	353.75	—	— 6.10
Paris (12.5 kilo)	353.83	353.61	— 8.12
Zurich	352.45	353.25	— 7.20
London	353.25	352.80	— 7.10
New York	—	354.00	— 2.75

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

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une grande bouteille."
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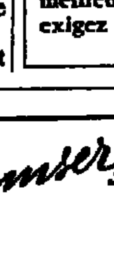

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Avis de convocation

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis à l'Assemblée Générale Statutaire suivie d'une Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire de notre société qui auront lieu le 20 juin 1990 à 15.30 heures respectivement à 16.00 heures au siège social avec les ordres du jour suivants:

Assemblée Générale Statutaire

1. Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Réviseur d'Entreprises agréé sur l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1990.
2. Approbation des comptes de l'exercice 1989/1990 et affectation du bénéfice.
3. Décharge aux Administrateurs.
4. Renouvellement des mandats de deux Administrateurs.
5. Nomination d'un Administrateur.
6. Divers.

Les décisions concernant tous les points de l'ordre du jour de cette Assemblée ne requièrent aucun quorum. Elles seront prises à la simple majorité des actions présentes ou représentées à l'Assemblée.

Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire

1. Modification des statuts dont notamment:
- Modification de l'article 2 en prévoyant une durée indéterminée de la Société et en supprimant la dernière phrase de cet article.
- Modification de l'alinéa 5 de l'article 8 par suppression des termes «sauf toutefois les restrictions imposées par la loi».
- Modification du quatrième alinéa de l'article 8 et du quatrième alinéa de l'article 9 en supprimant la référence au «commissaire».
- Suppression de l'article 9, alinéa 3.
- Suppression de l'article 15, l'article 15a devenant le nouvel article 15.
- Modification de l'article 17 en supprimant la phrase: «ou en cas de vente d'actions préalablement rachetées par la société ou ses filiales».
- Modification de l'article 18 en supprimant la phrase: «sauf toutefois que le premier exercice social commencera le jour de la constitution et se terminera le trente et un mars mille neuf cent quatre-vingt-dix».
2. Approbation de la version consolidée des statuts suite à ces modifications.

Pour la tenue de cette assemblée le quorum requis est de la moitié des actions en circulation. Les décisions devront être adoptées par une majorité des deux tiers des actions représentées à l'assemblée.

Des formules de procuration sont disponibles au siège. Pour être prises en considération, les procurations doivent être reçues au siège de la société la veille de l'assemblée à 17.00 heures au plus tard.

Pour Japan Pacific Fund
Le Conseil d'Administration

MARKET DIARY

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Profit-Takers Push Wall Street Lower

N.Y. Stocks

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stocks fell in moderate trading Thursday, pressured by profit-taking after the market's recent surge to record highs and by computer-driven selling.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 13.35 points Wednesday, slipped by 14.32, to 2,897.33.

Among broader gauges, the New York Stock Exchange index fell 0.95, to 198.20, and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 1.81, to 363.15. An average share fell 17 cents. Declines led advances by a 9-7 ratio. Big Board volume fell to 160.42 million shares from 164.02 million traded on Wednesday.

Although stocks opened higher and made an afternoon rally attempt, profit-taking eventually won out. Computerized program selling, used to profit on price differences between stocks and stock-index futures, exacerbated the decline.

"We had some profit-taking and the programs were in and out all day, they yanked us around," said Jim Andrews, first vice president of at Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. in Philadelphia.

Genentech was the most active NYSE issue, down 1 to 26¼.

Philip Morris followed, unchanged at 44⅞. Ohio Edison was third, down ⅛ to 20½.

Eastman Kodak was also active, up ½ to 42⅜. Kodak said Wednesday its policy is not to comment on unusual market activity, but analysts said the stock has been a laggard in the market's rally and is now attracting investors.

Norton was also heavily traded, down 1½ to 87⅞. Compagnie de Saint Gobain, the French conglomerate planning a $1.9 billion takeover of the abrasives maker, said the deal will be investigated for U.S. national security ramifications.

USX fell ½ to 33½. Shareholders voted against the investor Carl C. Icahn's proposal to spin off at least 80 percent of its steel business.

Dollar Gains Against Continental Currencies

Foreign Exchange

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar firmed against most European currencies on Thursday, with the Swiss franc especially weak because of an anticipated fall in Switzerland's interest rates.

The dollar rose to 1.4450 Swiss francs from 1.4353 on the outlook for lower rates.

The Deutsche mark also slipped against the dollar because of political and economic concerns linked to German unification. The dollar rose to 1.6940 DM from 1.6882.

Overall, trading was light in the absence of any direction for the dollar itself. The dollar rose to 5.7105 French francs from 5.6895, but it slipped to 152.55 yen from 152.68.

The dollar fell, however, against the British pound, which rose to $1.6890 from $1.6875.

Analysts said the market is likely to await inflation data due to be released next week before major position changes.

In Europe, the dollar closed mostly higher. The dollar was sought as a safe haven while President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union faces political uncertainty at home, dealers said.

"Participants are waiting to see what happens in the Soviet domestic situation after Gorbachev returns," said Makoto Misawa, a chief dealer with Barclays Bank PLC.

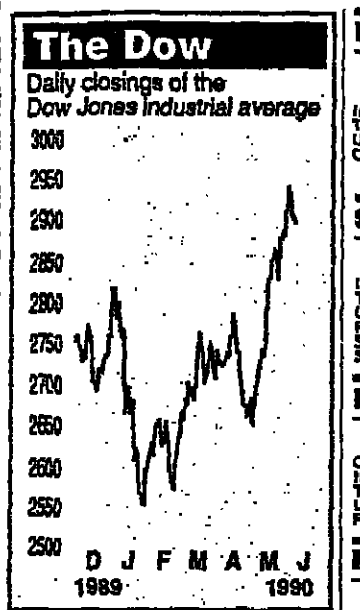
But the pound edged up as John Major, the chancellor of the Exchequer, said Britain's full entry into the European Monetary System was not imminent, according to dealers. The British unit rose to $1.6885 in London from $1.6865 Wednesday.

Otherwise, the dollar rose to 1.69125 DM from 1.6895, and it advanced to 1.4380 Swiss francs, up from 1.4315. *(UPI, Reuters)*

Via Associated Press June 7

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



IHT

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2918.92	2930.58	2880.34	2897.33	— 14.32
Trans	1213.87	1219.89	1200.36	1208.58	— 4.19
Util	214.54	215.48	212.40	213.91	— 0.63
Comp	1061.81	1066.22	1048.78	1055.46	— 4.42

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	425.82	420.90	422.73	—1.88
Transp.	291.91	288.37	290.16	—1.14
Utilities	147.17	145.34	145.88	—1.09
Finance	31.25	30.82	30.94	—0.20
SP 500	365.92	361.60	363.15	—1.81
SP 100	347.20	342.67	344.30	—1.85

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	199.44	197.66	198.20	—0.95
Industrials	244.49	242.25	242.95	—1.17
Transp.	182.49	180.81	181.62	—0.93
Utilities	95.79	94.93	95.17	—0.49
Finance	153.82	151.70	152.15	—0.57

NASDAQ Indexes

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	464.09	—0.87	458.97	433.20
Industrials	490.54	—1.12	489.18	454.93
Finance	467.45	—0.89	454.91	447.48
Insurance	514.39	—2.16	500.07	484.74
Utilities	449.33	+0.52	458.95	398.53
Banks	356.47	—0.81	347.97	347.30
Transp.	496.98	—0.21	489.03	468.58

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
364.33	362.87	363.57	—0.82

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	90.92	—0.07
Utilities	91.95	—0.05
Industrials	89.90	—0.09

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Genetch	33182	27⅛	26¼	26¼	— 1
PhilMr s	22795	45½	44⅝	44⅞	
OhioEd	18492	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
EKodak	18366	42¾	41½	42⅜	+ ½
Norton	17505	89¾	87⅝	87⅞	—1½
CmpAsc	17207	16⅞	16¼	16½	+ ¼
AmExp	16605	32	31¼	31½	+ ¼
AT&T	15322	43⅛	42⅝	42⅞	+ ¼
IBM	14984	121½	119¾	120¾	— ¾
Upjohn	14486	41⅞	40⅞	41¼	— ¾
BallAtl	14299	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	— ⅜
AMD	12683	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	— ⅜
Unisys	12113	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Tandem	11765	25	24⅜	25	+ ½
Baxter	11398	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ¼

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
WangB	5278	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
HtaMd	4590	5¼	4⅞	5	— ¼
EchoBy	3768	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
HomeSh	3428	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
WDigitl	3296	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ½
AT&E	2749	23⅞	22¾	23⅝	+ ⅝
BAT In	2657	11⅛	11	11⅛	
JanBell	2652	12⅜	11⅛	11½	— ⅞
PeeGld	2598	10	9⅞	10	
Amdhl	2352	15⅝	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
FruitL	2346	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
TexAir	2145	7½	7	7¼	
RW Nk cwt	1841	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Cagn a	1624	6⅝	6	6⅛	— ⅛
Diasonc	1608	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	636	656
Declined	853	872
Unchanged	529	489
Total Issues	2018	2017
New Highs	33	29
New Lows	12	27

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	260	283
Declined	281	282
Unchanged	275	267
Total Issues	816	832
New Highs	13	16
New Lows	14	14

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	957	920
Declined	989	990
Unchanged	2,355	2,387
Total Issues	4,301	4,297

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	160,420,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	198,158,240
Amex 4 p.m. volume	11,480,000
Amex prev. cons. close	14,500,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	114,164,100
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	156,516,200
NYSE volume up	53,073,000
NYSE volume down	89,137,080
Amex volume up	3,940,000
Amex volume down	4,887,000
NASDAQ volume up	n.a.
NASDAQ volume down	n.a.

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.75	0.75
Coffee, lb	0.82	0.82
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.291	1.262
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.45	0.45
Silver, troy oz	5.00	5.065
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	105.00	105.00
Tin, lb	3.7918	3.7939
Zinc, lb	0.83	0.83

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW
IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY.
A CONCISE OVERVIEW OF TRADING ON MAJOR WORLD STOCK MARKETS DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK AND A LOOK AT LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AHEAD. ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS — WORLDWIDE

Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE June 7

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Jun	Jul	Sep	Puts—Last Jun	Jul	Sep
50,000 Australian Dollars-cents per unit.							
ADollr	73	r	r	r	r	r	0.40
77.73	74	r	r	r	r	r	0.54
77.73	75	r	r	r	r	0.17	r
77.73	76	1.30	r	1.48	r	0.50	1.42
77.73	77	0.80	1.04	r	0.30	r	r
77.73	78	0.25	0.40	0.90	r	r	r
77.73	79	r	0.25	r	r	r	
500,000 Australian Dollars-European Style.							
77.73	78	r	0.36	r	r	r	
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
Pound	167½	1.50	r	r	0.48	r	r
168.95	170	0.33	1.00	r	r	r	
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
CDollr	81	r	r	r	r	r	0.14
85.42	82	r	r	r	r	r	0.27
85.42	83	r	r	r	r	0.12	0.48
85.42	83½	r	r	r	r	0.72	r
85.42	84	r	r	r	r	0.27	r
85.42	84½	r	r	r	0.10	0.48	1.15
85.42	85	0.60	0.66	r	0.20	0.60	1.25
85.42	85½	r	0.46	r	0.39	0.95	1.69
85.42	86	r	0.28	0.43	r	1.18	2.05
85.42	86½	r	0.16	r	r	r	r
85.42	87	r	r	0.20	r	r	
50,000 Canadian Dollars-European Style.							
CDollar	85	r	r	r	r	0.65	
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
DMark	55	4.10	r	r	r	r	r
59.09	57	r	r	r	r	r	0.48
59.09	58	r	r	r	0.07	0.78	0.76
59.09	58½	r	r	s	0.15	r	
59.09	59	0.40	0.76	r	0.30	0.72	1.20
59.09	59½	0.18	r	s	r	r	
59.09	60	0.10	0.38	0.86	r	r	r
59.09	61	0.03	0.17	r	1.91	r	r
59.09	62	r	0.07	r	r	r	
6.25 mil Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
JYen	63	r	r	r	r	0.07	r
65.56	64	r	r	r	0.20	r	
65.56	64½	r	r	s	r	0.30	
65.56	65	r	r	0.13	r	r	
65.56	65½	0.33	r	s	0.32	r	
65.56	66	0.16	r	r	r	0.90	r
65.56	66½	r	0.35	s	r	r	
65.56	67½	r	0.16	s	r	r	
65.56	68	r	r	0.40	r	r	
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
SFranc	67	r	r	r	r	r	0.46
69.28	68	r	r	r	r	0.43	r
69.28	69	0.74	1.80	r	r	0.77	r
69.28	69½	r	0.90	s	0.56	r	
69.28	70	0.27	r	1.25	0.76	r	
69.28	71	r	r	0.90	r	r	
69.28	71½	r	r	s	2.02	r	
69.28	72	r	0.19	r	r	r	r
69.28	73	r	r	0.43	r	r	
62,500 Swiss Francs-European Style.							
69.28	70	r	0.70	r	r	r	r
69.28	71	0.10	r	r	r	r	

Total call vol. 6,469 390,712
Total put vol. 12,977 380,813
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).

European Commodities

LONDON SUGAR — U.S. Dollars per metric ton

	Close Bid	Close Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Aug	303.80	304.20	307.40	303.00	304.60	304.80
Oct	298.40	298.60	303.40	298.00	301.20	301.40
Dec	284.00	298.00	300.00	295.00	284.00	304.00
Mar	283.60	283.80	287.80	283.80	285.40	285.60
May	281.00	282.40	285.00	283.00	285.00	285.40
Aug	281.60	282.00	284.50	281.40	283.00	284.60
Oct	278.80	279.60	282.40	282.40	277.40	283.00

Volume: 2,822 lots of 50 tons.

LONDON COCOA — Sterling per metric ton

	Close Bid	Close Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Jul	850	851	852	825	853	855
Sep	871	872	874	840	870	871
Dec	889	890	894	862	889	891
Mar	902	903	909	880	906	907
May	918	919	919	897	919	920
Jul	936	937	938	914	934	935
Sep	952	953	948	930	948	950

Volume: 9,497 lots of 10 tons.

LONDON COFFEE — Sterling per metric ton

	Close Bid	Close Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Jul	634	635	635	625	632	633
Sep	646	647	649	639	647	648
Nov	660	661	663	652	661	662
Jan	674	675	677	670	673	675
Mar	688	689	692	685	690	691
May	703	705	705	700	704	706
Jul	717	718	N.T.	N.T.	705	720

Volume: 2,376 lots of 5 tons.

LONDON GASOIL — U.S. dollars per metric ton

	Close Bid	Close Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Jun	141.00	141.50	144.75	141.75	N.A.	N.A.
Jul	139.50	140.00	143.25	140.00	—	—
Aug	141.50	142.25	144.75	141.50	—	—
Sep	145.50	145.75	147.50	145.50	—	—
Oct	N.T.	149.75	151.00	149.50	—	—
Nov	151.75	152.00	153.00	151.50	—	—
Dec	153.75	154.50	154.75	153.50	—	—
Jan	153.50	153.75	154.25	153.50	—	—
Feb	151.00	152.00	152.75	152.00	—	—

Volume: 10,935 lots of 100 tons.

PARIS SUGAR — French francs per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Ch'ge
Aug	2,365	2,349	2,358	2,368	+9
Oct	2,162	2,150	2,158	2,168	+12
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	2,115	2,135	+15
Mar	2,100	N.T.	2,100	2,111	+16
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,090	2,110	+10

Est. vol.: 4,870 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 2,010 lots. Open interest: 18,558.

Sources: Paris Bourse du Commerce, London Petroleum Exchange, Reuters.

London Metals

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1592.00	1594.00	1610.00	1612.00
Forward	1602.00	1603.00	1616.00	1618.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1542.00	1545.00	1550.00	1551.00
Forward	1488.00	1489.00	1487.00	1488.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	481.00	483.00	485.00	486.00
Forward	487.00	488.00	487.00	488.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	7910.00	7940.00	7900.00	7905.00
Forward	7950.00	7975.00	7910.00	7925.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	6220.00	6240.00	6220.00	6230.00
Forward	6360.00	6365.00	6350.00	6360.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1685.00	1690.00	1710.00	1715.00
Forward	1626.00	1628.00	1652.00	1655.00

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	*Short
June 6	543,248	701,327	5,535
June 5	842,299	870,001	5,533
June 4	494,751	604,814	61,506
June 1	338,802	565,745	60,426
May 31	489,863	529,361	16,995

*Included in the sales figures

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
STOCK SPLIT				
Intelligent Elect — 2-for-1				
USUAL				
Amerada Hess Corp	Q	.15	6-29	6-18
Baker (J) Inc	Q	.01½	8-3	7-18
Florida Rock Ind	S	.25	7-2	6-19
Furon Co	Q	.06	6-29	6-15
Graphic Indust	Q	.01¾	7-9	6-22
Helmerich & Payne	Q	.11	9-1	8-15
Interchange Finl	Q	.17½	7-20	6-20
Jamesway Corp	Q	.02	7-23	7-9
Louisville G&E	Q	.69½	7-16	6-29
Pacific Enters	Q	.87	8-15	7-20
Stanhome Inc	Q	.20	7-1	6-18

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

S&P 100 Index Options

June 7

Strike Price	Calls-Last Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Puts-Last Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep
290	58	—	—	—	⅛	—	—	—
295	—	—	—	—	⅛	⅜	—	—
300	46	—	—	—	⅛	⅛	1⅛	—
305	—	—	—	—	⅛	⅜	—	—
310	35	—	—	—	¼	⅜	1⅜	—
315	31	—	—	—	⅜	1⅛	2⅛	—
320	25½	26	—	—	⅜	1½	3	4
325	20⅝	22⅝	25½	—	¼	1⅝	3⅜	—
330	16	20	22	27	½	2½	4½	6⅝
335	10⅝	16	19⅝	—	⅝	3⅜	5½	—
340	6½	11⅝	14⅝	13¼	1⅛	4⅞	7	9⅝
345	3	8	11	—	3	6½	9	—
350	1⅛	5½	8⅝	10⅝	6⅜	9⅛	11	13⅛
355	½	3½	6⅛	—	10⅝	12⅝	14⅝	—
360	⅛	2⅝	4	6½	16	16½	18⅝	19⅝
365	—	1⅜	2⅜	—	—	19⅝	—	—

Calls: total volume: 166,390; total open int. 357,477
Puts: total volume: 143,394; total open int. 538,275
S&P 100 index: High 347.20 low 342.67 close 344.30 —1.85
Source: CBOE.

Drexel Creditors Veto Plan

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Drexel Burnham Lambert Group Inc.'s unsecured creditors committee said Thursday that it voted to oppose the reorganization plan proposed Wednesday by Drexel to its creditors. The committee decided instead to seek bankruptcy court permission to seek ratification of its own plan.

The plan would seek an estimate of the outcome of pending litigation against Drexel, and would provide for 100 percent recovery to creditors.

USX Holders Reject Icahn Proposal

PITTSBURGH (AP) — USX Corp. said Thursday that its shareholders rejected the takeover strategist Carl Icahn's proposal to spin off its steel division, casting a vote of confidence for management.

Preliminary results showed about 57.1 percent of shareholders rejected the proposal, while 42.9 percent voted for it.

Trump Casino Sale Denied

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (Reuters) — Trump Hotel Management Corp.'s chief executive, Ed Tracy, said Thursday that Donald Trump's three hotel-casinos in Atlantic City were not for sale.

Mr. Tracy also denied reports that the new Taj Mahal casino would be laying off up to 2,500 employees. Layoffs at the Taj will occur, he said, but they will be minor.

Pathe Extends MGM Offer Again

BEVERLY HILLS, California (Reuters) — Pathe Communications Corp. said that it had extended its $20 a share tender offer for MGM/UA Communications Co. until June 15, the third time the offer has been extended.

Pathe said that 6,946,951 shares of common and 10,926 shares of preferred stock of MGM/UA had been tendered as of June 6.

For the Record

Greyhound Lines Inc., currently in Chapter 11 bankruptcy, Thursday withdrew an offer it made on May 21 to buy back about $190 million in face amount of debt for about $86 million in cash. It said it was withdrawing the offer to concentrate on its reorganization plan. *(UPI)*

Chrysler Corp.'s chairman, Lee A. Iacocca, said Thursday he has agreed to stay on the job after his contract expires in December 1991. The decision was announced after a board meeting in New York. *(UPI)*

Shearson Dusting Off Lehman Brothers Name

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. has dusted off a respected investment banking name — Shearson Lehman Brothers — in an effort to burnish an image sullied by record losses.

The company also dropped the Hutton name, a reminder of an ill-fated deal that marked the end of Shearson's expansionary heydays.

The changes were part of a restructuring announced late Wednesday after weeks of hints. They mark another step by parent American Express Co. to turn around Shearson, which lost $915 million in the first quarter of the year.

Shearson said it was merging its four divisions into two; Shearson Lehman Brothers for individual investing and asset management, and Lehman Brothers for investment banking and capital markets activities. The full firm will be known as Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc.

"We hope the Lehman Brothers name will have the magic still," said Shearson's chairman, Howard L. Clark Jr. "A little magic wouldn't hurt."

Hongkong Telecom's Earnings Rose 20% in Latest Year

Reuters

HONG KONG — Hongkong Telecommunications Ltd. said Thursday that net profit grew 20 percent in the year ended March 31, to 4.36 billion Hong Kong dollars ($560.4 million).

The company, which has the franchise to operate Hong Kong's domestic and international telecommunications network, also expects healthy growth in the current year, said the chief executive, Mike Gale. Telecom is the heaviest weighted stock in the blue-chip Hang Seng Index.

Sales in the latest year rose to 14.13 billion dollars from 11.84 billion, a 19 percent gain.

"The results for the year are in line with our expectations and have been achieved despite the lower economic growth rate in Hong Kong," Mr. Gale said.

"The current year will be a challenging one, but I am confident that the group will be equal to these challenges and will show further healthy growth," he said.

Mr. Gale said the company's capital expenditure would total 8.4 billion dollars in the next three years, compared with last year's capital expenditure of 2.67 billion dollars.

The investment will be for the extension, improvement and modernization of the local and international telecommunications network, Mr. Gale said, and would ensure the continued profitable growth of the group.

The executive said that despite events in China last year, Hong Kong's economy is beginning to show signs of recovery.

He said telecommunications traffic between Hong Kong and China was growing at average of 40 percent per year, and comprised about 17 percent of Telecom's international revenue.

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press June 7

Grains

WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3.85	3.26	Jul	3.32½	3.36	3.32	3.34¾	+.03¼
3.73	3.33	Sep	3.38	3.42	3.38	3.40¾	+.02¾
3.80	3.47	Dec	3.52	3.55½	3.51½	3.54½	+.03¼
3.85	3.52½	Mar	3.58½	3.61½	3.58	3.60½	+.03
3.73	3.45	May	3.55	3.57½	3.54½	3.56	+.01¾
3.63	3.30	Jul	3.49¼	3.49¾	3.48½	3.49¾	+.01¼

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 14,098
Prev. Day Open Int. 51,740 up 1,717

CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2.93¾	2.31	Jul	2.81	2.86	2.81	2.85½	+.05¼
2.86	2.29	Sep	2.76	2.83¼	2.76	2.82	+.07½
2.82	2.32	Dec	2.72½	2.79¾	2.72½	2.79	+.06¾
2.88	2.41	Mar	2.77½	2.85	2.77½	2.84¾	+.07½
2.90½	2.49¾	May	2.83½	2.88¾	2.83½	2.88¾	+.09¼
2.94	2.43	Jul	2.88	2.91¼	2.86	2.90¼	+.09
2.74	2.45	Sep	2.74	2.78½	2.74	2.78	+.06¼
2.68	2.59	Dec	2.68½	2.71	2.67	2.70	+.04¾

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 60,480
Prev. Day Open Int.235,714 up 12,092

SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
7.31	5.78	Jul	5.95	6.08	5.94½	6.07¾	+.08¼
7.05	5.78	Aug	6.00½	6.13½	6.00	6.08½	+.09½
6.76	5.48	Sep	6.03½	6.15½	6.03	6.12¼	+.10
6.82	5.64½	Nov	6.15	6.24¾	6.09½	6.20¾	+.11½
6.91	5.87	Jan	6.23	6.34	6.20	6.30¼	+.10½
7.01	5.65½	Mar	6.31¼	6.44	6.31	6.40	+.09½
7.86	6.14½	May	6.41	6.53½	6.41	6.49	+.09
		Aug				6.58	+.10
6.47	6.30	Nov	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.44	+.09

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 47,416
Prev. Day Open Int.120,734 off 2,066

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
208.00	167.80	Jul	173.60	175.70	173.00	174.10	+.50
198.00	170.10	Aug	175.20	177.50	174.90	176.20	+1.00
200.00	171.50	Sep	177.50	179.70	177.00	178.00	+1.00
200.00	173.80	Oct	179.50	181.00	178.50	180.00	+1.00
205.50	174.00	Dec	182.40	184.70	181.70	183.60	+1.80
204.00	178.00	Jan	184.00	185.50	183.00	184.70	+1.50
212.00	181.00	Mar	186.00	188.20	185.50	188.10	+1.10
208.00	186.50	May	188.00	189.10	188.00	189.00	+1.00
209.00	189.50	Jul	190.00	190.20	190.00	190.00	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 16,074
Prev. Day Open Int. 68,842 up 317

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
25.80	19.50	Jul	23.52	24.45	23.52	24.42	+.97
24.87	19.50	Aug	23.45	24.30	23.42	24.28	+.92
24.60	19.50	Sep	23.28	24.16	23.28	24.15	+.98
24.35	19.65	Oct	23.05	23.70	22.96	23.79	+1.00
24.12	19.75	Dec	22.55	23.39	22.50	23.37	+.91
23.95	19.81	Jan	22.30	23.15	22.30	23.12	+.85
23.81	19.82	Mar	22.15	22.95	22.15	22.95	+.80
23.70	20.15	May	22.50	22.85	22.50	22.80	+.80
23.70	21.05	Jul	22.00	22.75	22.00	22.75	+.80
		Aug				22.70	+.88

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 27,145
Prev. Day Open Int.104,612 up 217

Livestock

CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
75.42	69.75	Jun	75.25	75.35	75.10	75.32	+.10
74.35	69.12	Aug	74.17	74.30	73.90	74.25	+.03
76.45	68.20	Oct	76.25	76.55	76.12	76.50	+.10
76.15	71.00	Dec	75.95	76.10	75.77	76.07	+.07
74.15	72.50	Feb	75.20	75.45	75.10	75.42	+.05
76.70	74.15	Apr	74.10	76.47	76.05	76.47	+.05
74.60	72.75	Jun	73.07	73.10	73.07	73.30	+.03

Est. Sales 12,076 Prev. Sales 13,977
Prev. Day Open Int. 82,972 up 1,060

FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
85.50	78.50	Aug	85.35	85.55	84.95	85.10	—.35
84.32	78.00	Sep	84.20	84.30	83.90	84.07	—.25
83.95	78.20	Oct	83.70	83.95	83.45	83.65	—.25
83.95	79.00	Nov	83.70	83.95	83.45	83.52	—.43
83.75	79.75	Jan	83.25	83.45	83.20	83.22	—.52
82.50	80.90	Mar	82.60	82.60	82.60	82.60	—.05
82.00	81.35	Apr	82.50	82.50	82.50	82.50	—.05
81.80	81.70	May	82.40	82.40	82.40	82.40	—.05

Est. Sales 1,277 Prev. Sales 1,742
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,242 up 322

HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
67.45	44.25	Jun	65.77	65.85	64.65	64.82	—1.23
65.32	44.95	Jul	63.50	63.40	62.20	62.55	—1.15
63.42	43.70	Aug	60.92	60.92	59.92	59.85	—1.17
55.70	40.80	Oct	53.97	53.85	52.90	53.57	—.23
55.45	44.25	Dec	53.28	53.35	52.25	52.97	—.40
52.95	45.25	Feb	51.00	51.10	50.27	50.87	—.33
48.80	45.15	Apr	47.50	47.60	47.50	47.80	—.18
51.85	50.40	Jun	50.87	50.87	50.40	50.85	—.10

Est. Sales 17,738 Prev. Sales 12,448
Prev. Day Open Int. 50,053 up 138

PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
71.40	39.95	Jul	66.15	67.60	65.25	67.40	+1.35
69.15	39.30	Aug	63.90	65.00	63.15	64.57	+.57
63.40	48.07	Feb	61.40	62.40	61.52	62.20	
62.10	50.30	Mar	61.70	61.85	61.07	61.70	+.43
62.00	57.00	May	61.65	62.00	61.65	62.22	+.35

Est. Sales 11,446 Prev. Sales 7,800
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,621 up 533

Food

COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
132.25	74.85	Jul	93.60	95.40	93.38	94.75	+.80
120.00	77.25	Sep	95.60	97.25	95.55	96.60	+.50
109.50	81.80	Dec	98.50	99.75	98.50	99.20	+.20
116.75	83.00	Mar	101.70	102.00	101.00	101.00	—.40
123.00	91.25	May	103.50	103.50	103.25	103.25	+.25
110.00	92.75	Jul				104.50	—.25
108.90	102.50	Sep				106.00	+.75

Est. Sales 6,220 Prev. Sales 4,703
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,711 up 124

SUGAR WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
16.27	10.55	Jul	13.65	13.70	13.52	13.54	—.04
16.13	10.48	Oct	13.49	13.53	13.33	13.34	—.12
15.22	12.10	Mar	12.93	12.98	12.81	12.81	—.12
15.05	12.50	May	12.83	12.89	12.76	12.76	—.09
14.90	12.41	Jul	12.78	12.79	12.79	12.55	—.14
14.40	.72	Oct				12.41	—.14

Est. Sales 19,546 Prev. Sales 17,508
Prev. Day Open Int.169,187 up 94

COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1525	921	Jul	1291	1332	1289	1311	—2
1541	941	Sep	1320	1359	1316	1341	—1
1588	965	Dec	1340	1377	1339	1360	—3
1581	985	Mar	1353	1390	1352	1370	—10
1572	1000	May	1372	1411	1372	1391	—12
1590	1060	Jul	1400	1400	1393	1405	—13
1515	1395	Sep	1437	1437	1425	1432	+2

Est. Sales 7,686 Prev. Sales 7,571
Prev. Day Open Int. 52,034 off 1,232

ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
205.50	123.00	Jul	192.95	193.95	191.55	191.80	—1.45
202.00	123.50	Sep	188.50	190.50	188.30	188.30	—.95
199.50	124.00	Nov	184.00	185.00	183.25	183.25	—1.25
191.00	125.00	Jan	182.00	182.00	182.00	181.05	—.50
190.50	170.50	Mar	181.55	181.55	181.55	181.05	—.50
190.00	171.75	May				180.05	—.20
180.00	182.00	Jul				180.05	—.20

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 973
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,959 up 60

Metals

HI GRADE COPPER 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
123.00	95.20	Jun	115.60	115.35	114.50	114.75	—1.15
119.25	93.25	Jul	111.30	113.00	110.90	112.15	+.85
113.20	95.80	Aug	110.00	110.70	110.00	110.35	+.35
113.00	92.50	Sep	106.80	108.30	106.70	107.85	+.35
109.50	94.50	Oct				106.50	+.40
107.70	94.50	Nov				105.10	+.40
110.00	91.50	Dec	103.00	104.20	103.00	103.75	+.45
105.00	94.00	Jan				102.75	+.45
103.00	99.50	Feb				101.45	+.45
106.00	92.50	Mar	99.50	100.50	99.50	100.45	+.45
101.00	101.00	Apr				99.85	+.70
103.40	97.80	May				99.20	+.80
98.00	96.75	Jul				98.05	+.80
		Sep				97.25	+.80
		Dec				96.05	+.80
		Jan				95.05	+.80
96.50	96.50	Mar				94.25	+.80

Est.Sales 6,200 Prev.Sales 5,565 Prev.Day Open Int. 31,684 Chg. +61

ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
75.00	75.00	Jun				75.00	
95.50	66.00	Jul				75.00	
75.00	75.00	Aug				75.00	
76.00	74.50	Sep				75.00	
75.00	75.00	Dec				75.00	
75.00	75.00	Jan				75.00	
75.00	75.00	Mar				75.00	
75.00	75.00	May				75.00	
75.00	75.00	Jul				75.00	
		Sep				75.00	
75.00	75.00	Dec				75.00	
75.00	75.00	Jan				75.00	
75.00	75.00	Mar				75.00	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales
Prev. Day Open Int. 6

SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
524.0	496.8	Jun				501.3	—1.7
761.5	497.0	Jul	502.0	505.0	500.5	504.0	—2.3
511.0	511.0	Aug				508.0	—2.3
768.0	505.0	Sep	511.0	513.5	509.0	512.2	—2.3
742.0	517.0	Dec	522.0	524.5	520.0	523.5	—2.3
688.0	529.0	Jan				527.0	—2.3
665.0	530.0	Mar	531.0	535.0	531.0	534.4	—2.2
647.0	539.0	May	539.0	542.0	539.0	542.1	—2.1
647.5	548.0	Jul	548.0	550.0	548.0	549.8	—2.0
654.0	557.0	Sep	555.0	558.0	555.0	558.0	—2.0
623.5	569.5	Dec	569.0	569.0	569.0	569.9	—2.0
596.0	586.0	Jan	573.0	573.0	573.0	573.7	—2.0
613.0	588.0	Mar				582.6	—2.0

Est. Sales 28,000 Prev. Sales 13,708
Prev. Day Open Int. 98,576 off 296

PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
491.50	485.50	Jun				487.00	—1.90
556.00	465.00	Jul	484.00	490.00	482.50	487.50	—1.90
540.50	473.00	Oct	488.00	495.00	487.50	493.00	—2.00
551.00	484.50	Jan	496.50	499.00	496.50	498.50	—2.20
554.50	492.80	Apr	501.50	504.50	501.50	503.90	—2.20
528.50	504.00	Jul				509.30	—2.20

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 2,584
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,072 up 1,143

PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz.- dollars per oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
175.00	115.05	Jun	116.00	116.50	116.00	116.00	—1.05
149.50	116.50	Sep	118.00	119.00	117.25	118.20	—1.25
147.00	118.25	Dec	119.00	119.50	119.00	119.60	—1.35
142.00	121.50	Mar	120.50	120.50	120.50	121.10	—1.35
125.25	125.00	Jun				122.85	—1.35

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 130
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,314 off 58

GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
497.00	355.50	Jun	354.00	355.20	352.10	354.60	—2.80
379.50	365.00	Jul				355.90	—2.80
487.00	359.40	Aug	357.00	358.70	355.50	358.10	—2.90
472.00	363.80	Oct	361.00	363.30	360.50	362.70	—2.90
455.50	368.60	Dec	366.50	367.80	365.00	367.40	—2.90
457.50	374.00	Feb	370.70	372.00	369.80	371.90	—2.90
460.00	378.20	Apr	375.00	375.00	374.50	376.30	—3.00
466.20	383.80	Jun	379.00	381.30	378.00	380.90	—3.00
468.00	389.20	Aug	383.50	383.50	383.50	385.50	—3.00
476.00	410.50	Oct				390.20	—3.10
483.00	397.60	Dec	396.00	396.00	395.00	395.00	—3.20
433.00	421.60	Feb				399.90	—3.20
412.50	412.50	Apr	404.00	404.00	404.00	404.80	—3.40

Est. Sales 35,000 Prev. Sales 33,163
Prev. Day Open Int.111,434 up 3,951

Financial

US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
93.65	91.10	Jun	92.30	92.32	92.28	92.29	
93.45	91.28	Sep	92.58	92.60	92.56	92.58	+.02
93.32	91.61	Dec	92.60	92.60	92.56	92.58	+.02
93.20	91.46	Mar	92.60	92.60	92.60	92.61	—.02
92.70	91.52	Jun				92.43	
92.36	91.40	Sep				92.40	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 5,113
Prev. Day Open Int. 22,762 up 293

10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
101-6	92-26	Jun	96-26	96-30	96-21	96-24	
100-14	92-24	Sep	96-23	96-28	96-18	96-23	+1
96-31	94-8	Dec	96-19	96-23	96-16	96-20	+1
96-23	94-20	Mar				96-17	+1

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 24,055
Prev. Day Open Int. 84,630 off 2,053

US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100-15	75	Jun	94-8	94-16	94-2	94-10	+4
100-4	79-1	Sep	94-3	94-8	93-25	94-2	+4
99-24	80	Dec	93-22	93-28	93-18	93-25	+4
99-12	79-21	Mar	93-20	93-20	93-18	93-18	+4
99-4	82-18	Jun	93-9	93-14	93-5	93-11	+4
99-5	86-4	Sep	93	93-6	93	93-4	+4
98-20	87-19	Dec				92-30	+4
98-13	87-18	Mar				92-24	+4
97-19	87-19	Jun				92-18	+4
92-12	87-14	Sep				92-12	+4

Est. Sales Prev. Sales186,290
Prev. Day Open Int.283,807 off 11,438

MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
95-13	87-2	Jun	91-21	91-22	91-16	91-20	+2
95-11	86-21	Sep	91-2	91-4	90-28	91-1	+2
91-2	86-30	Dec	90-23	90-23	90-23	90-23	+4

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 1,835
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,164 up 102

EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
92.45	88.82	Jun	91.67	91.68	91.64	91.66	
92.29	88.74	Sep	91.74	91.77	91.72	91.75	+.02
92.15	89.85	Dec	91.64	91.67	91.62	91.65	+.02
92.01	89.36	Mar	91.58	91.60	91.54	91.58	+.02
91.85	89.71	Jun	91.43	91.44	91.39	91.42	+.02
91.83	90.04	Sep	91.33	91.34	91.32	91.32	+.01
91.78	90.04	Dec	91.19	91.20	91.15	91.18	+.01
91.82	90.09	Mar	91.14	91.15	91.11	91.13	+.01
91.74	90.28	Jun	91.04	91.04	91.02	91.03	+.01
91.72	90.32	Sep	90.96	90.96	90.94	90.95	+.01
91.53	90.24	Dec	90.83	90.83	90.83	90.83	+.01
91.65	90.28	Mar	90.81	90.82	90.78	90.81	+.01
91.51	90.27	Jun	90.75	90.75	90.72	90.74	+.01
91.47	90.27	Sep	90.68	90.68	90.68	90.70	
91.37	90.22	Dec	90.64	90.64	90.62	90.64	
90.77	90.24	Mar	90.66	90.66	90.66	90.66	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 88,880
Prev. Day Open Int.706,900 off 4,445

BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1.6996	1.4400	Jun	1.6840	1.6882	1.6822	1.6868	+30
1.7760	1.5290	Sep	1.6564	1.6610	1.6556	1.6600	+20
1.6480	1.5640	Dec	1.6330	1.6330	1.6320	1.6348	+20

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 16,104
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,363 off 247

CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.8570	.8088	Jun	.8537	.8556	.8531	.8541	+12
.8470	.8093	Sep	.8433	.8450	.8423	.8434	+12
.8420	.8050	Dec	.8340	.8350	.8340	.8344	+14
.8365	.7990	Mar				.8273	+21
.8399	.7995	Jun	.8200	.8200	.8200	.8206	+24
.8138	.7985	Sep				.8146	+24

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 9,882
Prev. Day Open Int. 32,553 off 979

GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.6152	.5037	Jun	.5903	.5917	.5901	.5909	—13
.6155	.5025	Sep	.5902	.5917	.5902	.5910	—12
.6150	.5769	Dec	.5908	.5908	.5900	.5904	—14
.6140	.5820	Mar				.5900	—14

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 30,631
Prev. Day Open Int. 72,087 off 2,462

JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.007530	.006254	Jun	.006554	.006561	.006548	.006558	+1
.007390	.006268	Sep	.006569	.006577	.006567	.006574	
.007080	.006290	Dec	.006588	.006593	.006588	.006590	
.006705	.006315	Mar	.006606	.006606	.006606	.006608	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 9,461
Prev. Day Open Int. 74,898 off 914

SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.7205	.5850	Jun	.6956	.6965	.6915	.6922	—45
.7202	.6050	Sep	.6944	.6956	.6903	.6912	—44
.7197	.5600	Dec	.6948	.6940	.6899	.6907	—39
.7165	.6500	Mar	.6925	.6925	.6925	.6917	—39
.6970	.6970	Sep	.6969	.6969	.6940	.6938	—47

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 26,242
Prev. Day Open Int. 43,275 off 1,509

Industrials

LUMBER (CME) 150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
207.00	177.50	Jul	202.50	203.50	202.00	202.90	—1.10
205.90	192.00	Sep	203.40	203.40	202.30	202.90	—1.30
201.40	189.90	Nov	199.50	199.50	198.80	198.90	—.40
203.10	186.30	Jan	201.50	201.50	201.00	201.70	—1.30
204.40	191.00	Mar	202.00	202.00	202.00	202.10	—.30
204.40	196.50	May	201.50	201.50	201.50	201.50	—.80

Est. Sales 870 Prev. Sales 373
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,362 up 8

COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
82.56	63.70	Jul	81.15	81.25	79.80	80.84	—.35
76.05	63.95	Oct	75.30	75.55	74.65	75.40	+.35
70.78	62.80	Dec	70.40	71.20	70.05	71.13	+1.13
71.40	63.82	Mar	71.15	71.80	71.00	71.80	+1.08
71.25	64.40	May				72.10	+1.13
77.40	65.67	Jul	71.90	72.00	71.90	72.05	+1.01
		Oct				65.50	

Est. Sales 12,500 Prev. Sales 10,603
Prev. Day Open Int. 40,181 up 706

HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
57.20	46.30	Jul	47.30	47.85	46.60	46.70	—.41
57.40	47.20	Aug	47.85	48.50	47.50	47.50	—.48
58.00	48.00	Sep	50.00	50.45	49.50	49.60	—.40
58.50	50.50	Oct	51.35	51.65	51.10	51.20	—.40
59.40	51.80	Nov	52.60	52.95	52.00	52.00	—.44
60.15	52.85	Dec	53.65	53.95	53.05	53.05	—.46
60.40	53.75	Jan	54.45	54.65	53.70	53.70	—.48
60.00	53.60	Feb	54.20	54.40	53.85	53.85	—.45
56.75	52.00	Mar	52.45	52.75	52.45	52.75	—.30
53.90	50.90	Apr	51.35	51.35	50.75	50.75	—.30
53.15	49.50	May	50.00	50.20	50.00	50.20	—.30
51.90	48.80	Jun	49.50	49.65	49.15	49.60	—.30

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 26,878
Prev. Day Open Int.188,788 up 1,953

CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
21.80	16.32	Jul	17.12	17.32	16.60	16.70	—.37
21.63	16.39	Aug	17.75	17.85	17.28	17.33	—.38
21.52	16.50	Sep	18.07	18.20	17.70	17.78	—.30
21.46	16.50	Oct	18.45	18.58	18.27	18.30	—.25
21.48	17.30	Nov	18.85	18.89	18.70	18.70	—.23
21.50	12.80	Dec	19.10	19.13	18.85	18.85	—.23
21.45	17.87	Jan	19.23	19.25	19.00	19.02	—.21
21.35	18.15	Feb	19.33	19.33	19.10	19.10	—.21
21.43	18.40	Mar	19.43	19.43	19.20	19.20	—.21
21.55	18.83	Apr	19.40	19.50	19.40	19.40	—.21
21.45	18.03	May	19.56	19.58	19.56	19.48	—.21
21.45	16.65	Jun	19.59	19.59	19.56	19.52	—.21
21.45	17.08	Jul	19.70	19.76	19.53	19.53	—.21
21.45	18.70	Aug	19.85	19.85	19.61	19.61	—.21
20.95	19.66	Sep	19.94	19.94	19.83	19.83	—.21
20.62	19.66	Oct	20.04	20.04	20.04	20.04	—.21

Est. Sales Prev. Sales109,357
Prev. Day Open Int.298,819 up 12,484

Stock Indexes

SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
373.20	324.70	Jun	366.80	367.00	361.85	362.90	—2.45
374.90	329.00	Sep	371.90	372.15	366.95	368.95	—2.55
378.90	333.50	Dec	376.50	376.70	376.20	373.65	—2.55
383.20	343.30	Mar	376.50	376.50	376.50	378.70	—2.55

Est. Sales 68,361 Prev. Sales 49,606
Prev. Day Open Int.129,102 up 570

VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
317.30	266.40	Jun	291.70	291.80	289.00	290.30	—1.70
297.90	272.50	Sep	295.90	295.90	293.00	294.25	—1.70
302.10	279.30	Dec				298.45	—1.70

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 50
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,618 off 6

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
205.45	179.00	Jun	199.85	199.95	197.50	198.45	—1.15
209.00	181.00	Sep	202.50	202.55	200.85	201.15	—1.15
206.50	185.75	Dec	204.50	204.50	202.80	203.60	—1.15
205.50	193.15	Mar				206.05	—1.15

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,831
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,267 up 230

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,172.40 f	1,177.40 f
Reuters	1,875.70	1,889.40
D.J. Futures	132.74	132.47
Com. Research	241.28	240.36

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse June 7

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Bank	34.70	34.70
ACF Holding	36.50	36.90
Aegon	127.10	126.70
Ahold	126.50	126.60
Akzo	123.20	121.40
AMEV	57.40	57
A'Dam Rubber	5	N.A.
Amro Bank	73.10	73.40
Bols	180	178.70
Buhrmann Tett	67	67.20
BVG	25	25
Center Parcs	56.20	N.A.
CSM	85.30	84.20
DAF	31	31.30
DSM	119.10	117.50
Elsevier	90.20	N.Q.
Fokker	48.30	48.10
Gist-Brocades	35.10	34.40
Heineken	126	125.70
Hoogovens	75.20	75
Hunter Douglas	105.40	105.20
IHC Caland	50.50	49.40
Inter Mueller	97.60	98
KLM	34.80	34.10
KNP	34.80	47.10
Nat Neder	73.30	73.30
Nedlloyd	83.10	81.30
NMB Bank	50.50	50
Oce Grinten	60.10	60.90
Pakhoed	198	197.30
Philips	34.50	34.50
Robeco	100.70	101.20
Rodamco	80.70	80.60
Rolinco	101.60	101.60
Rorento	59.10	59.20
Royal Dutch	143.20	142.70
Unilever	158	156.80
Van Ommeren	44.20	43.40
VMF Stork	57.50	57.20
VNU	100.30	100.20
Wessanen	74.80	74.80
Wolters/Kluwer	53.80	54.70

CBS Gen'l Trend Index : 121.10
Previous : 120.50

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	9750	9600
Arbed	5600	5740
Barco	5600	5740
Bekaert	N.A.	—
Cockerill	207	197
Cobepa	N.A.	—
Delhaize	N.A.	—
EBES	N.Q.	4025
GB-Inno-BM	1372	1380
GBL	4080	4000
Gevaert	8650	8700
Hoboken	18000	17700
Intercom	N.Q.	3220
Kredietbank	4155	4115
Petrofina	12175	12175
Royal Belge	5630	5700
Soc Gen Bque	N.A.	—
Soc Gen (resrv)	3290	3315
Sofina	13950	13800
Solvay	14050	14450
Tractebel	8950	9100
UCB	24200	24125
Unerg Ps	N.Q.	2465

Current Stock Index : 6378.64
Previous : 6342.54

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	295.50	300.50
Allianz Hold	2538	2575
Altana	492	482
Aska	940	945
BASF	301	301.50
Bayer	310.30	311.30
Bay Vereinsbk	374	377
BBC	800	815
BHF Bank	464	464
BMW	790.50	576.50
Commerzbank	278	285
Continental	306	300
Daimler Benz	815	815
Degussa	459.20	468
Dt Babcock	215.20	214.50
Deutsche Bank	773.50	780.50
Douglas	837	848
Dresdner Bank	414	416.50
Feldmuehle	513.50	514.10
Harpener	492	485
Henkel	620.50	619
Hochtief	1360	1352
Hoechst	297	298.10
Hoesch	349.80	354
Holzmann	1520	1350
Horten	265	265
IWKA	411	422
Kali Salz	268	266
Karstadt	655	666
Kaufhof	632	631
KHD	271	278.80
Kloeckner Werke	215.50	218
Krupp Stahl	415	412
Linde	993	997
Lufthansa	172.50	174
MAN	485	490.50
Mannesmann	343.60	345.50
Metallgesell	617	617
Muench Rueck	2200	2260
Nixdorf	342	347
PKI	580	560
Porsche	1198	[illegible]
Preussag	445.50	447
PWA	320	322
RWE	472.20	476
Rheinmetall	456	459
Schering	N.Q.	—
SEL	384	387
Siemens	722.80	726
Thyssen	284.50	285
Varta	391	393
Veba	428	426
VEW	230	233
Viag	406	409
Volkswagen	611.50	613
Wella	747	618.80

DAX Index : 1846.66
Previous : 1869.92
FAZ Index : 784.53
Previous : 787.46

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	120	124
Enso-Gutzeit	31.60	32.30
K.O.P.	52	52.10
Kymmene	93	93
Nokia	101	105
Pohjola	180	N.A.
Stockmann	190	188
United Papers	167	199
Wartsila	400	400

Unitas Index : 575.80
Previous : 578.74

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	14.30	14.40
Cathay Pacific	9.30	9.50
Cavendish Int'l	3.75	3.80
Cheung Kong	11.90	12.30
China Light Pwr	13.70	13.40
Dairy Farm Int'l	9.95	10.10
Hang Lung Dev	5	5
Hang Seng Bank	20.40	20.50
Henderson Land	7.30	7.30
HK Air Eng.	20	20
HK China Gas	10.90	10.90
HK Electric	7.95	7.95
HK Land	8.30	8.45
HK Realty Trust	4.78	4.73
HK Shang Bank	5.90	5.95
HK Shang Htls	5.05	4.88
HK Telecomm	6.05	6.20
HK Ferry	5	5.10
Hutch Whampoa	10.90	11.10
Hysan Dev	1.23	1.24
Jardine Math.	31.50	31.50
Jardine Str Hld	17.10	17.10
Kowloon Motor	6.35	6.35
Mandarin Orient	6.20	6.20
Miramar Hotel	7.10	6.95
New World Dev	10.50	10.50
SHK Props	13.70	13.80
Stelux	3.88	3.93
Swire Pac A	20.40	20.10
Tai Cheung Pros	4.38	4.38
TVE	1.05	1.03
Wharf Hold	7.90	7.85
Wing On Co	7	7
Winsor Ind.	8.30	8.20
World Int'l	4.13	4.13

Hang Seng Index : 3145.20
Previous : 3172.80

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	18	18
Altech	63	63
Anglo Amer Corp	124	129
Barlows	37.80	38
Blyvoor	10.50	10.50
Buffels	50	53
GFSA	75	79
Harmony	24	26
Highveld Steel	18.25	17.25
Kloof	35.75	37.50
Nedbank Grp	10.50	10.40
Rusplat	90.50	91
SA Brews	40.50	40.50
St Helena	41	41
Sasol	12.60	12.80
Welkom	21	21.50
Western Deep	121	129

Composite Stock Index : 3152
Previous : 3196

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Lyons	5.10	5.06
Anglo Am Gld	44.94	49.03
AA Corp	18.88	19.63
Asda-MFI Gp	1.15	1.14
Ass Brit Foods	4.15	4.06
Barclays	5.39	4.07
Bass	10.57	10.67
B.A.T.	6.52	6.50
Blue Circle	2.44	2.36
BOC Group	5.66	5.56
Boots	2.95	2.99
Bowater	5.21	5.20
BAe	5.50	5.40
BAA	4.28	4.22
Brit Airways	2.09	2.04
British Gas	2.21	2.18
BP	3.16	3.20
British Steel	1.47	1.45
Brit Telecom	2.87	2.89
BTR	4.38	5.42
Burmah Oil	6.33	6.42
Cable Wire	5.60	5.48
Cadbury Sch	3.54	3.51
Charter Cons	4.52	4.52
Comm Union	N.Q.	—
Cookson	2.17	2.15
Courtaulds	3.40	3.42
Dalgety	3.53	3.49
De Beers	14.88	15.16
Dixons	1.42	1.39
Driefontein	6.02	6.32
Eurotunnel	5.10	5.15
Fisons	3.85	3.76
Gen Acc F	11.36	11.25
GEC	2.16	2.18
GKN	3.92	3.88
Glaxo	8.13	7.95
Grand Met	4.57	4.47
GI Univ Stores	13.50	13.50
GRE	2.45	2.42
Guinness	7.75	7.80
Hanson Tr	2.45	2.42
Hawker Sidd	6.85	6.88
ICI	12.22	11.95
Kingfisher	3.40	3.32
Land Sec	5.10	5.03
Legal Gen Grp	4.08	4.05
Lloyds Bank	2.88	2.99
Lonrho	2.53	2.56
Lucas Ind	6.72	6.57
Marks Sp	2.29	2.23
Maxwell	1.96	1.96
MB Group	2.21	2.18
Midland Bk	3.04	3.07
NatWest	3.54	3.59
Pearson Grp	7.60	7.45
P and O	6.30	[illegible]
Pilkington	1.97	2.02
Prudential	2.30	2.26
Racal Elec	2.12	2.14
Randfontein	3.04	3.17
Rank Org	8.43	8.32
Reed Intl	4.38	4.33
Reuters	12	11.95
Rolls Royce	2.27	2.26
Royal Dutch	44.63	44.63
RTZ	5.81	5.84
Saatchi	1.02	1
Sainsbury	2.87	2.86
Sears Holds	1.05	1.05
Shell	4.53	4.56
Siebe	5.55	5.45
STC	2.79	2.76
Std Chart Bk	4.68	4.70
Storehouse	1.28	1.27
Sun Alliance	3.27	3.30
Tate and Lyle	3.12	3.04
Tesco	2.26	2.21
Thorn EMI	7.62	7.62
T.I. Group	4.93	4.83
Trafalgar Hse	3.20	3.15
THF	2.87	2.92
Ultramar	3.43	3.38
Unilever	7	7.06
Utd Biscuits	3.52	3.45
Vickers	2.40	2.37
War Loan 3½	32.31	32.63
Wellcome	6.63	6.55
Woolworth	N.Q.	—

F.T. 30 Index : 1904.90
Previous : 1881.80
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2378.40
Previous : 2358.30

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	3100	3130
Banco Central	4800	4860
Bco. Santander	4650	4725
Banesto	3870	3800
Dragados	3320	3355
Iberduero	664	660
Telefonica	842	841

S.E. General Index : 285.45
Previous : 286.46

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	5400	5390
Bastogi	345	345
Cigahotels	6020	6000
CIR	5770	5735
Cred Ital	2859	2855
Enimont	1480	1480
Eridania	9875	9778
Ferruzzi Fin.	3179	3183
Ferruzzi Agr.	2655	2635
Fiat SPA	10660	10650
Generali	43700	43700
IFI	30010	30000
Italcem	1440a	1425a
Italgas	3000	3015
Italmobiliare	2240a	2240a
Mediobanca	21000	20850
Montedison	2065	2085
Olivetti	7150	7152
Pirelli	2925	2910
RAS	26300	26000
Rinascente	7605	7595
Saipem	3090	3100
SIP	1665	1650
SME	4320	4291
Snia	2735	2675
Standa	33850	33460
Stet	6440	6410
Toro Assi Risp	26350	25890

a: x 100.
MIB current index : 1097.00
Previous : 1091.40

Montreal

	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	27	26¾
Bank Montreal	28¾	28⅛
Bell Canada	40⅝	40⅝
Bombardier A	18	17¾
Bombardier B	18⅛	17⅞
Cambior	12	12½
Cascades	4	N.A.
Dominion Text A	11⅛	11⅛
Donohue	N.Q.	—
MacMillan Bl	18¼	18¾
Memotec	9⅝	N.A.
Natl Bk Canada	N.Q.	9¾
Noverca	14½	14⅝
Power Corp.	15½	15¼
Provigo	8⅝	8⅝
Quebec Tel	14½	14⅝
Quebecor A	12½	N.Q.
Quebecor B	11	10¾
Videotron	12⅞	12⅞

Industrials Index : 1662.73
Previous : 1668.56

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	984	987
Air Liquide	740	744
Avions Dassault	515	505
Bancaire (Cie)	587	578
BIC	655	647
Bongrain	3360	3420
Bouygues	665	648
BSN-GD	850	858
Carrefour	3542	3501
Cerus	387.50	385
C.G.E.	623	622
Chargeurs	1049	1055
Club Med	621	649
Dumez	615	628
Elf-Aquitaine	683	679
Europe 1	1372	1381
Gen. Eaux	2655	2663
Hachette	393.50	390
Havas	656	656
Imetal	375	365
Lafarge Coppee	472.10	471
Legrand	4500	4500
Oreal (L')	5170	5110
L.V.M.H.	4580	4590
Matra	395	392.10
Merlin Gerin	6200	6100
Michelin B	125.70	125.10
Moulinex	120.90	114.30
Occidentale	775	770
Paribas	642	643
Pernod-Ricard	1229	1231
Perrier	1662	1658
Peugeot	819	811
Printemps (Au)	676	678
Radiotechnique	685	688
Raff. St. Louis	1570	1579
Redoute (La)	3460	3400
Roussel Uclaf	2310	2300
Saint Gobain	574	574
Sanofi	1023	1007
Skis Rossignol	1055	1070
Ste Generale A	600	587
Suez	449.80	451.30
Telemecanique	5020	5060
Thomson-CSF	127	125.10
Total	665	672
Valeo	620	619

CAC 40 Index : 2050.45
Previous : 2045.43

Sao Paulo

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	13.30	13.30
Bradesco	0.69	0.68
Brahma	2.95	3.20
Paranapanema	0.69	0.69
Petrobras	130	127
Vale Rio Doce	28.10	27.70
Varig	14.20	14.20

Bovespa Index : 15380
Previous : 14859

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
City Dev.	3.84	3.72
DBS	13.60	13.40
Fraser Neave	8.90	8.90
Genting	9.30	9.30
Harrisons Plant	1.63	1.64
Haw Par	2.80	2.80
Hume	3.56	3.54
Inchcape	5.50	5.50
Keppel	7.85	7.80
KL Kepong	2.86	2.92
Lum Chang	1.46	1.45
Malayan Banking	9.30	9.45
OCBC	8.50	8.35
OUB	5.35	5.05
OUE	9.15	9.20
Sembawang	7.50	7.45
Shangrila	8.85	8.85
Sime Darby	2.84	2.85
SIA	13.20	13.20
S'pore Land	15.10	15.20
S'pore Press	7.85	7.80
Sing Steamship	3.90	3.86
Straits Trading	3.40	3.40
UOB	5.45	5.55
United Overseas	2.25	2.22

Straits Times Ind. : 1553.16
Previous : 1550.93

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	310	305
Alfa Laval	257	257
Asea	780	785
Astra -A	540	535
Atlas Copco	345	340
Electrolux B	258	252
Ericsson	1300	1300
Esselte-A	230	230
Handelsbanken	118	118
Pharmacia-A	205	N.Q.
Norsk Hydro	201.50	202
Saab-Scania	250	250
Sandvik	296	297
SCA-A	126	126
S-E Banken	86	84.50
Skandia F	196	197
Skanska	505	505
SKF	171	173
Stora	320	315
Volvo	354	355

Affaersvaerlden : 1267.40
Previous : 1273.50

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	4.90	4.98
BHP	9.30	9.48
Bond	0.18	0.16
Boral	3.49	3.54
Bougainville	1.18	1.10
Coles Myer	7.56	7.56
Comalco	4.24	4.30
CRA	12.25	12.40
CSR	5.20	5.28
Dunlop	4.99	5.02
Elders IXL	1.90	1.92
ICI Australia	4.65	N.A.
Magellan	1.60	1.54
MIM	2.25	2.30
Nat Aust Bank	6.54	6.60
News Corp	10.50	10.25
N Broken Hill	2.40	2.40
Poseidon	2.52	2.52
QCT Resources	1.43	N.Q.
Santos	4.15	4.25
TNT	2.72	2.73
Western Mining	4.66	4.74
Westpac Banking	4.63	4.97
Woodside	2.96	2.96

All Ordinaries Index : 1589.20
Previous : 1526.70

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	1090	1090
Asahi Chemical	930	940
Asahi Glass	1900	1910
Bank of Tokyo	1470	1500
Bridgestone	1570	1570
Canon	1770	1770
Casio	1610	1600
C.Itoh	905	910
Dai Nippon Print	2010	1970
Daiwa House	2430	2400
Daiwa Securities	1640	1660
Fanuc	7290	7180
Fuji Bank	2750	2760
Fuji Photo	4230	4190
Fujitsu	1440	1450
Hitachi	1570	1580
Hitachi Cable	1160	1170
Honda	1810	1790
Ito Yokado	4160	4200
Japan Air Lines	18300	18200
Kajima	1980	1960
Kansai Power	3710	3760
Kawasaki Steel	620	620
Kirin Brewery	1870	1870
Komatsu	1210	1190
Kubota	1070	1080
Kyocera	8000	7900
Matsu Elec Inds	2240	2210
Matsu Elec Wks	2060	2060
Mitsubishi Bk	2500	2520
Mitsubishi Kasei	801	800
Mitsubishi Elec	1000	992
Mitsubishi Hev	1090	1100
Mitsubishi Corp	1570	1590
Mitsui and Co	1020	1030
Mitsukoshi	1940	1880
Mitsumi	1580	1570
NEC	2080	2050
NGK Insulators	1590	1590
Nikko Securities	1370	1370
Nippon Kogaku	1640	1620
Nippon Oil	1440	1380
Nippon Steel	620	616
Nippon Yusen	940	942
Nissan	1190	1200
Nomura Sec	2430	2440
NTT (SF)	10640	10693
Olympus Optical	1590	1570
Pioneer	4350	4160
Ricoh	1140	1110
Sanyo Elec	980	990
Sharp	1830	1800
Shimazu	1230	1240
Shinetsu Chem	1690	1660
Sony	8580	8560
Sumitomo Bk	2576	2600
Sumitomo Chem	706	709
Sumi Marine	1150	1160
Sumitomo Metal	614	615
Taisei Corp	1390	1390
Taisho Marine	1160	1160
Takeda Chem	1760	1770
TDK	6730	6610
Teijin	778	779
Tokyo Marine	1510	1500
Tokyo Elec Pw	4560	4540
Toppan Printing	1870	1850
Toray Ind.	830	830
Toshiba	1110	1080
Toyota	2610	2610
Yamaichi Sec	1370	1370

Nikkei 225 : 33173
Previous : 32954
Topix Index : 2428
Previous : 2403

Toronto

	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	N.A.	—
Agnico Eagle	7¾	8
Air Canada	10	10¼
Alberta Energy	16¼	16⅛
Am Barrick Res	19⅞	20⅛
BCE	40⅝	40⅝
BCED	0.37	0.40
Bk Nova Scotia	14⅝	14¼
BC Gas	15	15
BC Phone	18⅝	18⅝
BP Canada	19⅝	19¼
Bramalea	13⅛	13¼
Brunswick	9⅛	9⅛
CAE	8⅜	8½
Campeau	2.10	2.05
CIBC	28⅝	27⅞
Canadian Pacific	22⅜	22⅜
Can Packers	12⅝	N.Q.
Can Tire A	21⅝	21⅝
Cantor	28½	28½
Cara	16⅝	N.Q.
CCL Ind B	9½	9½
Cineplex	5⅝	5⅝
Cominco	27¾	27½
Conwest Expl A	N.Q.	—
Corona A	N.Q.	7½
Denison Min B	1.15	1.15
Dickenson Min A	4.30	N.Q.
Dofasco	22½	22⅛
Dylex A	4.85	5⅝
Echo Bay Mines	14⅝	15⅛
Equity Silver A	1⅞	1.92
FCA Intl	10⅝	10¼
Fed Ind A	N.Q.	13⅛
Fletcher Chall A	16¼	16⅛
FPI	4.90	5
GoldCorp	4.60	4.60
Grafton Group	N.Q.	—
Gulf Cda Res	15¼	15⅛
Hees Intl	25¼	25¼
Hemlo Gld Mines	12⅝	13
Hollinger	12⅝	12⅝
Horsham	9¾	10
Hudson Bay	N.Q.	—
Imasco	37⅝	37⅝
Inco	32½	31¾
Interhome	47⅞	47⅝
Jannock	15⅝	N.Q.
Labatt	20⅝	20⅝
Loblaw Co	N.Q.	16
Mackenzie	8	8
Magna Intl A	3½	3.40
Maritime	16¾	16⅝
Mark Res	11⅛	11¼
MacLean Hunt X	9½	9⅝
Molson A	39⅝	37⅝
Noma Ind A	8⅝	N.Q.
Noranda	20⅝	20⅛
Noranda Forest	12	12½
Norcen Energy	25⅛	25⅛
Nova Corp	9	9⅛
Oshawa	N.Q.	31⅝
Pagurin A	7⅝	7⅝
Placer Dome	17	17⅜
Poco Petroleum	7⅝	N.Q.
PWA Corp	10⅝	10⅝
Quebec Sturgeon	N.A.	—
Rayrock	N.Q.	9½
Renaissance	N.A.	14⅛
Rogers B	8¾	8⅝
Rothmans	N.Q.	45
Royal Bank Can	N.A.	24
Royal TrustCo	N.Q.	15⅝
Sceptre Res	3.65	3.70
Scott's Hosp	N.A.	15½
Seagram	N.A.	—
Sears Can	11⅝	11½
Shell Can	39¾	39⅝
Sherritt Gordon	N.A.	7⅜
SHL Systemhse	N.A.	9⅝
Southam	N.A.	—
Spar Aerospace	N.A.	8½
Stelco A	16¾	16⅝
Teck B	N.A.	24½
Thomson News	15½	15⅝
Toronto Domn	18⅝	N.Q.
Torstar B	N.A.	27½
Transalta Util	12⅝	12½
TransCda Pipe	N.A.	16⅛
Trilon Finl A	N.A.	18⅛
Trimac	N.A.	6⅞
Trizec A	N.A.	20¾
Turbo Resources	N.A.	0.47
Unicorp A	N.A.	—
Woodward's Ltd	N.A.	1⅝

TSE 300 Index : 3682.40
Previous : 3686.30

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia Intl	1640	1665
Alusuisse	1345	1360
Bank Leu	2460	2480
Brown Boveri	6050	6050
Ciba Geigy	3418	3420
CS Holding	2430	2430
Elektrow	3300	3300
Fischer	2220	N.A.
Interdiscount	4350	4370
Jacobs Suchard	7275	7150
Jelmoli	2250	2300
Landis Gyr	1395	1395
Moevenpick	5625	5675
Nestle	8900	8900
Oerlikon-B	1090	1085
Pargesa Hld	1590	1590
Roche Holding B	4150	4155
Sandoz	2130	2140
Schindler	7200	7000
Sulzer	774	778
Surveillance	5250	5300
Swissair	1025	1060
SBC	322	325
Swiss Reinsur	607	606
Swiss Volksbank	1680	1700
Union Bank	3600	3620
Winterthur	4120	4050
Zurich Ins	2120	2150

SBS Index : 673.70
Previous : 674.40

French Firms Oppose Ad Ban

By Jacques Neher
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French wine and spirits industry claimed Thursday that a proposed law banning almost all advertising of their products in France would violate European Community regulations and vowed to challenge it if enacted.

"If we must, we will go to Brussels," said Patrick Ricard, chairman of Pernod Ricard, during a press conference staged by industry executives to protest the draft bill.

However, an EC spokesman said that the ban did not appear to be an obvious restraint of trade.

The bill, which was drawn up by the health minister, Claude Evin, would ban alcoholic-beverage advertising in all media except adult-oriented publications, starting in 1993. It would also prohibit the industry from sponsoring sports figures or public events.

In addition, it would ban direct and indirect advertising of tobacco products as part of the government's program to reduce an estimated 100,000 premature deaths a year tied to drinking and smoking.

The draft was approved by the cabinet on Wednesday and is expected to come before the legislature for debate this month.

The alcoholic-beverages industry leaders claimed that the advertising restrictions would inhibit the liberty of trade between the member states of the Community.

"How will our British partners respond when they are prohibited from advertising their Scotch in France, while French brands remain free to advertise in Britain?" said Jean-Claude Cantorne, president of the Wine & Spirits Liaison Committee, a trade group.

In Brussels, a spokesman for Leon Brittan, the competition commissioner, said that the proposed ban did not appear to be "an obvious case" of restraint of trade.

He called the industry's arguments "fairly subtle," adding that if a formal complaint were made, "I'm sure the Commission would look at it carefully."

In such a case, he said, the French government would likely defend its action as one of overriding importance because of public-health concerns.

The industry group said the proposed advertising ban would be difficult to enforce, noting that big brands could afford spots on pan-European satellite-based television networks beamed to France.

The so-called "television without frontiers" directive, issued last year by the EC, permits pan-European television advertising of alcoholic beverages, with certain restrictions.

The industry group claimed the restrictions would make it more difficult for French brands to further penetrate export markets, where their sales in 1989 reached 33.8 billion francs ($5.94 billion).

"Any attack on French brands at home weaken the companies and handicap them in establishing their brands in foreign markets," the group said in a position paper.

The French advertising and media industry also reacted bitterly to the proposed legislation, which would deprive it of an estimated 2 billion francs a year now being spent in tobacco and alcoholic beverages advertising.

Chinese Prisoners Made Wine for Remy Venture

Reuters

PARIS — The French cognac maker Remy Martin said Thursday that Chinese prisoners had helped make a new wine the firm co-produced in China, but that this took place without its knowledge.

A statement said its Asian subsidiary, Remy Pacifique, had set up a joint-venture winery with the city of Tianjin in 1980. The city provided grapes for the Dynasty wine, and Remy later learned that Tianjin authorities used prison laborers to supply some of the grapes between 1982 and 1986. Company officials said the practice had been stopped.

Investors Shun Belgian Miner Stake Disposal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Société Générale de Belgique SA's plan to sell about 8 percent of its stake in Acec-Union Minière SA failed Thursday when investors bought less than half the shares on offer.

Générale de Banque, which led a syndicate underwriting the offer, said only 45.3 percent of the 2 million shares in the mining company were accepted. It said it and Société Générale would split the remaining stock in an unspecified ratio.

The stock was offered at 4,250 francs ($122) per share, 250 francs below the price before the sale was announced but 65 francs above the current market level. The sale would have cut Société Générale's stake to 79.5 percent from 87.5 percent.

Analysts said the offering price did not account for uncertainties surrounding the company. Formed last year through the merger of a handful of Société Générale affiliates, ACEC-UM was little known or understood by many in the financial community, they said. *(AP, Reuters)*

Belgian Arms Maker Has 2 French Suitors

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Two French arms makers have expressed interest in buying the troubled Belgian munitions company Poudreries Réunies de Belgique, while that company's former parent said Thursday that it would pump 1.5 billion francs ($43.0 million) into a weapons concern that it has retained.

The French companies, state-owned Groupement Industriel de l'Armement Terrestre and Société Nationale de Poudres et des Explosifs, said they were interested after a Flemish regional government minister said the state should not rescue Poudreries Réunies. The company employs 1,500 people in the economically depressed Liege region.

Debt-ridden Poudreries was bought last year by Astra Holdings PLC of Britain from Gechem SA, the chemicals subsidiary of the huge Belgian holding company Société Générale de Belgique SA.

Astra expected the company to make a profit in 1989, but Poudreries' troubles worsened when the arms market collapsed in the second half of last year. Astra has charged that Gechem had not revealed the true state of the powder concern's affairs at the time of the sale.

A source close to Astra said "positive" meetings had been held between Poudreries and the two French concern.

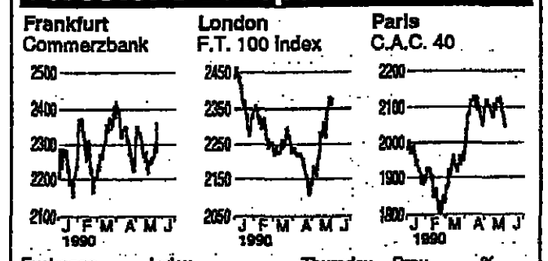
Norbert De Batselier, the Flemish economics minister, said on radio that the regional government should put no more money into the company because it was not viable.

Poudreries troubles have been magnified by a Belgian investigation into the company's possible involvement in the export of explosives to the Middle East that could be used for an alleged Iraqi long-range gun.

■ Electricity Firms Join

Belgium's three private electricity companies agreed on Thursday to a limited merger in preparation, Reuters reported. Tractebel SA is the main shareholder in the merged utility Electrabel SA. Electrabel will be created from the merger of two of utilities, Intercom and Ebes. The third utility, Unerg, will change its name to Powerfin and remain legally separate.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	121.10	120.60	+0.41
Brussels	Stock Index	6370.64	6342.54	+0.44
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	2363.40	2275.70	+3.85
Frankfurt	DAX	1846.66	1849.02	-0.13
Helsinki	UNITAS	575.00	578.70	-0.64
London	Financial Times 30	1904.00	1881.00	+1.22
London	FT-SE 100	2378.40	2358.50	+0.84
Madrid	General Index	285.05	286.46	-0.49
Milan	MIB	1097.00	1091.40	+0.51
Paris	CAC 40	2050.45	2045.43	+0.25
Stockholm	Affaersvaerlden	1267.40	1273.50	-0.48
Zurich	SBS	673.70	674.40	-0.10

Sources: Reuters, AFP
International Herald Tribune

British Land's Asset Value and Profit Cut

Reuters

LONDON — British Land Co., announcing a reduced profit for the year ended March 31, said its net asset value had eased 7 percent. The news led to weakness in real estate and banking stocks.

British Land said its pretax profit fell to £44.8 million ($75.6 million) for the year, from £69.5 million the previous year. Net asset value fell to 492 pence per share, from 531 pence a year earlier.

The developer's shares were weak in early trading, but recovered somewhat before the close. Real estate issues weakened Wednesday after Great Portland Estates PLC announced a fall in asset value.

Bank stocks were also weak, hit by concern about the institutions' exposure to property. John Tyce, bank analyst at Nomura Securities, noted that total British bank lending to real estate companies is £32 billion, of which £15.2 billion was lent by the clearing banks.

"There's a big exposure to property loans," Mr. Tyce said. "The feeling is that if the big companies are coming in weak, what about the smaller ones we don't hear so much about?"

British Land's chairman, John Ritblat, said values were bound to be weak due to high interest rates. "We now have had short-term interest rates sustained at 15 percent and more and they do not breed an increase in property values," he said.

The company's gearing, or debt-to-equity ratio, rose to 46 percent during the year from 35 percent a year earlier, Mr. Ritblat said.

ECU: *In Everything but Name, Europe's Single Currency Is Expected to Resemble the Mark*

(Continued from Page 1)

will have to resemble the German currency closely.

"The single currency ECU must be just as stable as the Deutsche mark. Its quality must be just as strong and credible," Mr. Pietsch said.

That means that the ECU, a weighted basket of the 12 EC currencies that is widely used in international capital markets, will have to be replaced by a unit that is a real currency, managed by a single, strong and independent central banking authority.

The definition of the ECU as a basket of currencies does not meet those tough standards, imposed by Bonn but supported by others in the Community as well.

Even if exchange rates were "irrevocably fixed," to make the ECU more viable as a currency, "nothing guarantees that someone might not unlock the mechanism," said Malcolm Levitt, a senior partner at management consultants Ernst & Young. In such circumstances, individual governments might still retain some influence over the ECU's value, beyond their partners' control.

"The one thing the Germans will not tolerate is a loss of control over their money," said Stefan Collignon, the German director of research at the Paris-based Association for the Monetary Union of Europe, backed by over 250 major EC companies and banks. "So there is a clear perception that strong joint institutions and eventually a strong single currency will have advantages," Mr. Collignon said.

"What's in a name?" asked Mr. Cliffe. "Whether you call it an ECU or a Deutsche mark, what does it matter as long as the framework and credibility are the same?"

A detailed blueprint prepared for AMUE by Ernst & Young and the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, an independent British study group, says that the EC could go over to a single currency in 1997.

As the EC's once distant dream of economic and monetary union begins to acquire an air of inevitability, analysts, economists and officials no longer scoff at such optimism, though some believe a common currency could take longer.

"If the politicians make a commitment no later than 1992 to move in that direction, there is no reason it cannot be achieved in four to five years," said Christopher Johnson, chief economic adviser to Lloyds Bank PLC in London.

Most experts agree that a move to a single currency can only happen after the participating countries have fully aligned their economic and monetary policies, after a European central banking system is well established and after the public and business community is thoroughly prepared for the change.

EC politicians have made substantial progress in recent months on the outline of a federal European central banking system, or Eurofed, that would manage monetary policy and the single currency.

The EC Commission estimates that companies would save 15 billion ECUs ($18.27 billion) each year from eliminating foreign-exchange costs alone. The gains in competitiveness from price transparency, efficiency and mobility could amount to between 1 percent and 2 percent of revenue for companies doing business across EC borders.

"Over the long term, the attractions of convenience will point the way to a single currency," said David Kern, chief economist at National Westminster Bank PLC. "If exchange rates are irrevocably fixed, then over time you will get currency union. Whether you call it an ECU or not is irrelevant."

However, the Bundesbank's president, Karl Otto Pöhl, has strongly rejected the idea that the existing ECU should gradually evolve into the common currency. Germany remains staunchly opposed to any half-way house to a single currency that would make monetary management more difficult.

There is also strong opposition in the Community, led once again by the Germans, to any plan that would allow a new ECU to become a parallel currency circulating alongside existing money during the transition period to a single currency.

A special committee of the British Invisible Exports Council recently proposed just such a plan, which it hopes will become the basis for British policy.

"It is absolutely necessary that we move forward in a way that avoids shocks, does not have an inflationary bias and provides a good period of practice," said Sir Michael Butler, executive director of Hambros Bank, who headed the committee.

The proposed British approach would be totally unacceptable to the Bundesbank, Mr. Collignon said. "The creation of a parallel money, and one that is automatically stronger than national currencies, would create competing monetary policies in each country and make monetary control impossible."

Nevertheless, the greater enthusiasm recently shown by Britain has given the prospects for currency union an additional boost.

In mid-May, Margaret Thatcher, the prime minister, and other ministers gave clear signals that Britain would soon join the EC's jointly floating exchange-rate mechanism. John Major, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, even began to hint that London was moderating its ideological opposition to any form of monetary union.

The change in the government's position was assisted by pressure from British business, particularly the powerful financial community.

ART: *Stalking the Stock of 2 Worldwide Auctioneers*

(Continued from first finance page)

recommendation on the stock.

Since an investor group led by the Detroit-based real estate developer A. Alfred Taubman owns two-thirds of Sotheby's shares and holds more than 95 percent of the voting rights, analysts' views of the stock depend entirely on their outlook for the art market.

When large numbers of paintings went unsold in auctions held in April and early May, many people concluded that the Japanese buying spree was ending. That caused Sotheby's shares to fall from the low $20s into the teens.

To the surprise of some analysts, who have a more bullish view of the art market, the shares did not rebound when a Japanese investor paid a breathtaking $82.5 million for Van Gogh's "Portrait of Dr. Gachet" and $78.1 million for Renoir's "Au Moulin de la Galette" later in May.

One analyst, Harvey L. Katz of Salomon Brothers, expects Sotheby's stock to outperform the market during the next six to 12 months. He also recommends the shares. "Sotheby's stock is at least 50 percent cheap," he said.

He argues that Sotheby's is in a better position to capitalize on a strong art market than Christie's because, under Mr. Taubman, it has been more aggressive in drumming up business by arranging financing for buyers and guaranteeing sellers a minimum price.

For the first time, Christie's recently guaranteed a seller the price for a collection of paintings, but it will not finance purchases.

Sotheby's has also been more aggressive in expanding the breadth of its business — both in global reach and in the spectrum of works it auctions.

The house's financing tactics came under attack as distorting real market prices after it was disclosed that it had lent Alan Bond, the Australian business executive, half of the $53.9 million he paid in 1987 for Van Gogh's "Irises."

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

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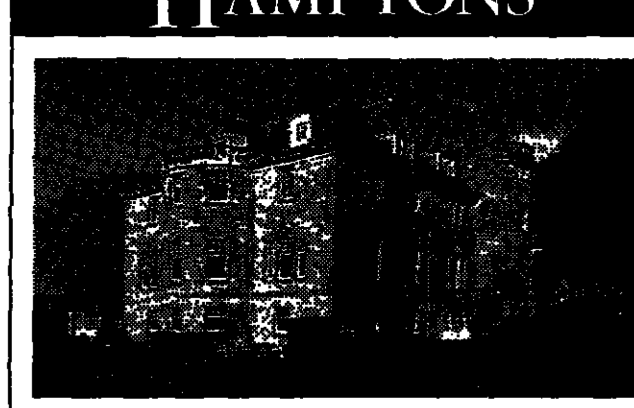

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Fletcher Bids for Telecom

Previous Offers Seen as Higher

Reuters

WELLINGTON — Fletcher Challenge Ltd. has made a bid for state-owned Telecom Corp. of New Zealand, but Fletcher indicated Thursday that its offer was likely to be below that of foreign buyers.

Fletcher said it proposed to set up a company, controlled by itself but jointly owned by the New Zealand public, to buy 50.1 percent of Telecom. The company added that its proposal assumed one or more overseas contenders would take up the remaining 49.9 percent in Telecom. It did not disclose an offering price.

Bids for Telecom, which the government is selling in an effort to cut its debt, closed Wednesday. The winning bid is expected to be selected by July. The government expects to raise between 3 billion and 6 billion dollars ($1.73 billion and 3.47 billion) and with the sale.

Fletcher said that its bid was likely to be less than what foreign firms would bid for a controlling stake.

"The price may not be the highest possible price, but it's a very acceptable price," Hugh Fletcher, the company's chief executive, said. He added that his company's bid would ensure that the company stays in New Zealand hands. Public sentiment here is against the sale of Telecom, particularly to foreigners.

Fletcher shares fell 12 cents to 4.20 dollars, as brokers worried that the company might have to take on heavy debt to finance its bid.

The government has said the foreign part of any single consortium buying into Telecom may take only up to a 49.9 percent stake. But overseas companies bidding separately could hold a total of more than this limit.

Mr. Fletcher said that one of the four foreign telecommunications groups bidding for Telecom had said that it would accept Fletcher as a controlling shareholder of the concern. He declined to name the group, however.

The minister for state-owned enterprises, Richard Prebble, added that Sir Ron Trotter, chairman of Fletcher, had stepped down. Also Telecom chairman, Sir Ron stood aside from all discussions relating to the sale, Mr. Prebble said.

■ **Air New Zealand Profit**

Air New Zealand Ltd. posted a net profit of 100.95 million New Zealand dollars for the financial year ended March 31, its first as a privatized company, Reuters reported from Auckland.

Manila's Real Estate Market Rebuilds Without Hot Money

By Steve Glain

International Herald Tribune

MANILA — In Manila's Makati business district, real estate developers are busy expanding a skyline that only six months ago was under siege by rebel soldiers, and is still shadowed by the prospect of additional coup attempts.

While daily power "brownouts," high interest rates and traffic snarls have undermined virtually every investment opportunity in Manila, strong local demand for the city's limited office space has triggered a building surge and restored commercial property prices to pre-coup attempt levels.

"There is a shortage of office space supply here by any standard," said Felipe V. Neri, director and general manager of the real estate consultants, First Pacific Davies. "The coup has had little effect on the market because of bona fide local interest."

No one in Manila believes speculators will flock back to a market that before last December offered some of the highest returns of any real estate investment in Asia. In particular, Taiwanese investors have abandoned the Philippines for short-term plays in more lucrative emerging markets in Malaysia and Indonesia.

But most consultants and developers said the local market is better off without last year's surge of hot money, which they blame for overheating Manila's residential market and causing a capacity glut. Although the streets of Makati rattle from jackhammers and landmovers clearing the way for luxury condominium sites, analysts said such projects mark the last gasp of the residential property boom.

"We've had two kinds of foreign investment here," said Eduardo Regala, chief executive officer of Ternate Development Corp. "The first kind, and the most accessible, is from people who are looking for a quick return, and that's not good for the country."

The other kind of investment is from foreigners — most prominently from Taiwan, Japan and Hong Kong — who consider last December's coup attempt a minor bump on the country's road to stability. Analysts said the size of overseas investment is hard to gauge; by law, foreigners can own no more than 40 percent of a project, but many sidestep the restriction by investing underground through local companies.

"The longer-term investors are still here, either through joint ventures or shell companies," said Harry Rodriquez Jr., vice president and general manager of Pacific Plaza Inc. "A lot of overseas investment here is under the table."

In addition, while the stream of foreign money flowing into the Philippines has dwindled, there is no evidence of a capital outflow.

Although foreign-exchange controls ostensibly limit Philippine investors from remitting substantial funds from the country, analysts said businessmen regularly funnel cash through the black market when they want to invest abroad.

"I believe strongly that there is a firm demand for office space in Manila," said Salvador P. Escano, president of Pryce Development Corp. "If investors wanted to remit money through the black market, they could do so."

With rents in Manila considered the cheapest in Asia and many existing office buildings deteriorating, local corporations are lining up to move into new, more prestigious units. Analysts said five major office complexes are under construction in the city, with four more planned.

The market is also supported by displaced businessmen looking to rent office space while their existing premises are redeveloped, analysts said.

Although the growth of Manila's financial-services sector has slowed since December's coup attempt, it has easily absorbed available office space. Capacity is 95 percent filled, according to analysts, and rental rates are hovering at the pre-coup average of about 200 to 300 pesos ($8.80 to $13.20) per square meter.

"There's been no new stock in Manila for the last 10 years," said James A. Kaplan, an associate at the property consultant Vigers (Hong Kong). "Before the coup, there was a lot of new businesses locating there and now they're looking to expand."

Purchase prices for prime office space average about 28,000 pesos per square meter. With prevailing rental rates, landlords who buy now can expect yields of about 9 percent, according to analysts.

Despite the growing demand for office space, several analysts said the market is vulnerable to the Philippines' perennially high interest rates. Prime lending rates are between 24 to 28 percent, although most banks charge up to 30 percent.

Property consultants warned that the high cost of borrowing is forcing many developers to finance projects by pre-selling space in the buildings and using the money to cover construction costs. Because Manila's developers are not obliged by law to place the funds in trust, it would be virtually impossible for investors to recover their money should the project fail or the developer go bankrupt.

Foreign Investors Petition Aquino

Reuters

MANILA — In a joint position paper presented to President Corazon C. Aquino, foreign business leaders on Thursday urged her to liberalize investment laws and improve basic infrastructure to rebuild overseas business confidence in the Philippines.

They said repeated coup attempts, electric power shortages, corruption and abrupt changes in policies were discouraging foreign investment. They called for the removal of restrictions limiting foreign stakes in joint-venture companies to 40 percent of equity, and longer periods of land tenure.

In the paper, U.S., Japanese, European, Australian and New Zealand business officials said present regulations restricting foreign leases in the country to 25 years did not give them time to plan adequately. They called for 99-year leases, which they said are common in other countries.

In a separate speech to businessmen, Ambassador Tsuneo Tanaka of Japan said the Philippines faces strong competition in attracting investment from other Southeast Asian countries.

He said there is an urgent need to improve basic infrastructure and provide a secure environment for foreign investors.

But referring to the resilient economic performance of the Philippines despite six coup attempts, Mr. Tanaka said: "Philippine business even seems to have become coup d'etat-proof."

Peter Wallace, chairman of the Australian-New Zealand Chamber of Commerce, said after meeting Mrs. Aquino that "she seems to be favorable to what we are saying."

Investors already in the Philippines will continue their operations, the business leaders said. Mr. Tanaka said the Japanese attitude is "cautious, but basically still positive."

Taiwan Stocks Slide 7% As Confidence Vanishes

Reuters

TAIPEI — Stock prices plummeted Thursday to pull the market's index 6.7 percent lower, its second-largest daily percentage loss ever, as investors lost confidence in the market, dealers said.

The weighted index dropped 473.38 points, to close at 6,602.12.

"Their confidence is shattered," said Peter Lee of Foremost Investment Services. "It's very possible that the index will drop below 5,800 now."

Turnover shriveled to 75 billion Taiwan dollars ($2.77 billion), from 124.8 billion dollars on Wednesday, as buyers disappeared. Losers led gainers by a margin of 198 to three, with 191 stocks dropping their daily limit of 7 percent.

On Wednesday the index, which had risen for most of the day, fell suddenly in the last minutes of the session as rumors swept the market that the government would soon propose increasing the daily limit on stock movements to discourage speculators. The rumors appear to have no basis in fact, analysts said.

Analysts say that the Taiwan market's three-month-long tumble, which has erased half the value from the exchange, will do long-term economic damage after it is over.

"It matters far more for Taiwan than it did for the United States and Europe when they fell sharply in 1987, because the stock market here permeates every inch of this society," said Peter Kurz, managing director of Barings Securities.

Many of Taiwan's hundreds of thousands of small investors were hurt badly as the market index slumped from 12,495.34 on Feb. 10.

"The government will never make its GNP growth target this year," said Edmund Hsueh, chief economist at Core Pacific Group. "The stock crash will certainly knock off at least a point or even more."

The government has targeted gross national product to grow at a real 7 percent, down from 7.18 percent in 1989.

Meanwhile, sharply rising capital outflow from Taiwan could create pressure for a further depreciation of the Taiwan dollar, a central bank economist said.

The economist, who declined to be named, said much of the outflow was caused by speculators, who hoped the central bank would stop defending the local currency.

Shanghai's Young Exchange Successfully Tests Its Wings

Reuters

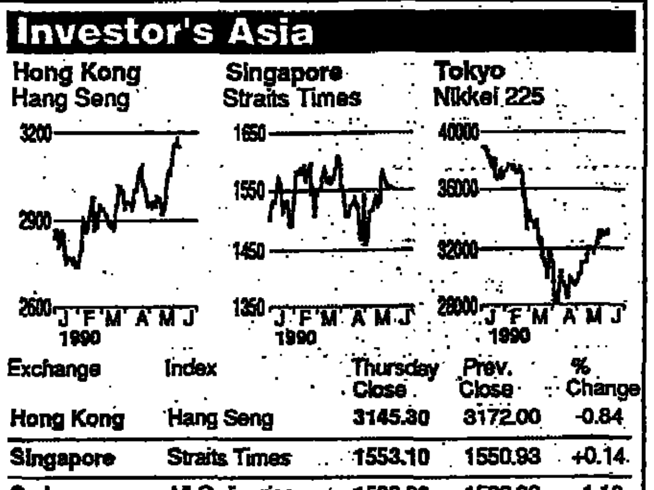
HONG KONG — Shanghai's infant stock market rose smoothly in May, with the Jingan index, launched in March, breaking through the 100-point mark for the first time, the China News Service reported Thursday.

"Shanghai citizens are again willing to invest in the stock market after a year of sluggishness," said China News, a Beijing-owned news agency monitored in Hong Kong.

"From the beginning of May, the Jingan index rose an average two points a week," the agency said, adding that daily turnover edged up to 90,000 yuan ($19,000), from 30,000 yuan in the first quarter.

The Jingan index, based on the market's seven stocks, closed at 100.96 on June 1. The index, compiled by Shanghai Trust & Investment Co. under the Industrial & Commercial Bank of China, started at 90.60 when it was launched on March 19.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3145.30	3172.00	-0.84
Singapore	Straits Times	1553.10	1550.93	+0.14
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1509.20	1526.90	-1.16
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	33192.50	32953.50	+0.73
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	588.27	586.50	+0.30
Bangkok	Book Club	893.41	882.71	+1.21
Seoul	Composite Stock	804.09	807.97	-0.48
Taipei	Weighted Price	6602.12	7075.50	-6.69
Manila	Composite	764.53	740.31	+3.27
New Zealand	Barclays	1777.24	1790.13	-0.72
Bombay	National Index	N.A.	426.93	-

Sources: Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

IFINT
Société Anonyme

Registered Office: Luxembourg - 2, Boulevard Royal
R.C. Luxembourg B-6734

Notice to Shareholders
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS

The annual general meeting of shareholders held on June 6, 1990 resolved to pay a dividend of U.S.$ 2.00 per preferred share and U.S.$ 1.73 per ordinary share for the year ended December 31, 1989.

Since an interim dividend of U.S.$ 0.80 per preferred share and U.S.$ 0.70 per ordinary share was paid on December 14, 1989, a final amount of U.S.$ 1.20 per preferred share and of U.S.$ 1.03 per ordinary share has to be paid.

Such final dividend will be payable, subject to the laws and regulations applicable in each country, starting June 15, 1990, against surrender of coupon no. 4 of the preferred share certificates and coupon no. 25 of the ordinary share certificates at the offices of the paying agents listed below:

- in Luxembourg: Banque Internationale à Luxembourg;
- in Italy: all the leading banks;
- in Switzerland: Crédit Suisse;
- in France: Lazard Frères & Cie.;
- in the Federal Republic of Germany: Commerzbank;
- in Great Britain: S.G. Warburg & Co. and Lazard Brothers & Co.;
- in the Netherlands: Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank;
- in Belgium: Banque Bruxelles Lambert.

The Principal Paying Agent
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg
Société Anonyme

BERG TRUST SICAV
Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
Registered Office:
L-1528 Luxembourg, 5, Boulevard de la Foire.
R.C. Luxembourg B 26150.

Shareholders are invited to attend an

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
OF SHAREHOLDERS

which will be held at 5, Boulevard de la Foire, Luxembourg, on June 19, 1990 at 11:00 a.m. in order to change the Company's denomination from "Berg Trust Sicav" into "Alfred Berg Sicav".

Notes:

1. The shareholders are advised that a quorum of one half of the shares outstanding is required for the holding of the meeting and resolutions will be passed by an affirmative vote of two/thirds of the shares present or represented at such meeting.
2. Holders of bearer shares may vote at the Meeting:
 — in person by producing at the Meeting either share certificates or a certificate of deposit issued by their bank which will be issued to them against deposit of their share certificates;
 — by proxy by completing the form of proxy which will be made available to them against deposit of the share certificates as aforesaid.

Share certificates so deposited will be retained until the Meeting or any adjournment thereof has been concluded.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

BIG CROSSWORD.
IN THE IHT EVERY SATURDAY.
THE FAMED NEW YORK TIMES
SUNDAY CROSSWORD —
ENOUGH TO KEEP YOU BUSY
ALL WEEK

CHIP: *Hitachi Reaches Milestone With Prototype of 64-Megabit Memory*

(Continued from Page 1)

pan) Ltd. "This is going to be a particularly difficult generation to manufacture."

Hitachi's announcement seems bound to fuel the debate over Japan's domination of the semiconductor market and steps the United States might take to preserve its dwindling skills in a fast-moving area of electronics. Memory chip technology of this kind, called d-rams, for dynamic random access memories, is considered particularly important because manufacturing the units pushes production technology to its limits.

A decade ago, the 64-kilobit chip, which could store a little more than 64,000 bits of information, was the on the cutting edge of memory technology. At that time, the United States dominated the market.

Japan began a push with the 256-kilobit chip, and by the time the 1-megabit generation arrived in the late 1980s, Japanese companies commanded over 80 percent of the market. Many of the American producers then withdrew from memory chip manufacturing, though they still command other types of semiconductors, including the microprocessor, known as a computer on a chip.

As America's skills in memory technology have diminished, so has its skills in making the equipment that is used for manufacturing chips. That may become particularly vital in the 64-megabit chip race, because the new generation of chips require high-resolution optical devices to etch the tiny circuits. That market has also become concentrated in Japan, with photography-based companies such as Canon Inc. and the parent of Nikon, and Hitachi is now working with some of those concerns to develop manufacturing equipment.

Companies such as NEC Corp., Toshiba Corp., Fujitsu Ltd. and Hitachi are battling for tiny advantages in technology, design and manufacturing techniques that may translate into higher yields, or defect-free chips, and thus into enhanced profit.

Hitachi's announcement is simply a first step, though an important one. The company said that it developed the experimental 64-megabit chip at its central research lab in Kokubunji, a Tokyo suburb. The key achievement of the scientists who developed the chip, apart from the density of the circuitry, is the fact the experimental chip consumes very little power.

Hitachi executives said the chip was built with circuits only 0.3 microns wide, a fraction of the width of a human hair.

NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
49⅝	29⅝	Tandy	.40	1.7	10	3971	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	10½	TauNY n	.18e	1.6	—	32	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
12⅜	10¼	TauCA n	.17e	1.6	—	26	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
14¼	7	TchSym		—	8	128	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
24⅝	12⅝	Tektrnx	.60	4.2	37	1282	14⅜	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅛	Telcom		—	13	19	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—
40⅝	15⅝	TlcmUS		—	33	11648u	40⅝	40	40⅝	+ ⅝
38	23½	Teldyn s	.80	2.9	—	686	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ¼
27⅞	22⅝	Telef	1.07e	4.5	13	1291	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
36⅝	27½	Templt s	.80	2.3	9	945	35⅜	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	9⅝	TemplE	.33e	2.2	—	82	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
9½	7⅝	TmGGv	.90	11.3	—	673	8⅛	8	8	—
9½	6⅞	TmpGlb	.90	11.8	—	4221	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	8⅞	TmplVl	.43e	4.8	—	380	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
71	53	Tenneco	3.04	4.4	15	1733	69	68⅝	68½	— ⅛
20⅝	17⅝	Tesoro n	2.20	12.3	—	277	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Terdyn		—	247	496	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
11⅝	7⅞	Tesoro		—	—	782	9⅝	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	16½	Tesor pf	.54k	—	—	21	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	—
61	48½	Texaco	3.00a	5.2	12	6342	58½	58	58	+ ⅛
50⅞	47⅝	Txc pfC	3.09e	6.2	—	32	50⅛	49⅞	50	—
35⅝	18	Texlnd	.80b	3.7	—	79	21⅞	21½	21⅞	— ⅛
45⅞	28⅞	TexInst	.72	1.8	19	2654	41⅞	40⅞	41	— ⅛
54	27	TxPac	.40	1.3	41	7	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+ ½
37⅜	30⅝	TexUtil	2.96	8.0	8	2905	37⅛	36⅞	37	— ⅛
12⅝	5½	Textl		—	10	443	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—
10½	9	Textl pf	1.00	10.1	—	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	9⅝	Textl pfB		—	—	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
29⅞	21	Textron	1.00	4.1	8	1123	24⅝	24	24⅛	— ⅛
65⅞	46¼	Textr pf	2.08	4.0	—	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	—
9⅝	5⅝	Thack		—	20	46	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—
12⅝	12	ThaiC n		—	—	2429	12⅝	12	12⅜	—
35½	15⅞	Thai	2.45e	9.5	—	446	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝	+ 1⅛
37⅞	25⅝	TermEl		—	24	542	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛	— ⅛
16	9⅝	Thiokl n	.30	2.5	—	1133	12	11⅞	11⅞	—
63⅜	47⅞	ThmBet	2.12	3.4	19	482	40½	39½	39½	— 1⅛
20⅝	17	ThomIn	.76	4.1	10	18	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
10	4⅞	TMAM	1.46	14.8	6	73	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
17⅝	15⅝	Tidwtr		—	—	2124	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
49⅞	32	Tiffany s	.28	.6	20	611	45⅝	44⅝	45	—
122⅝	87½	TimeW	1.00	.9	—	2173	111⅜	109⅞	110⅛	— 1⅛
[illegible]	37	TmW pfC	4.38	10.0	—	1207	44⅝	43⅝	43⅞	— ⅛
[illegible]	36⅝	TmW pfD	5.50	12.5	—	638	44⅝	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅜
[illegible]	28⅝	TmMir	1.08	3.2	16	865	33⅝	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	25½	Timken	1.00	2.8	23	141	35⅜	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅜
[illegible]	1⅝	Titan		—	21	206	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
[illegible]	8⅝	Titan pf	1.00	11.3	—	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
[illegible]	2⅝	viTodSh		—	—	197	5½	5⅛	5⅝	—
[illegible]	17⅝	viTdS pf		—	—	15	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
[illegible]	17⅝	Tokheim	.36	2.6	19	629	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
[illegible]	29⅝	TolEd pf	2.81	10.4	—	4	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
[illegible]	21	TolEd pf	2.36	10.1	—	2	23⅝	23⅝	23½	— ⅛
[illegible]	21	TolEd pf	2.21	9.9	—	7	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—
[illegible]	19⅝	TolE adpf	2.21e	10.7	—	5	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	3⅛	TolBro		—	8	583	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	6⅝	Tonka		—	7	1841	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
[illegible]	28⅝	TootRl	.23b	.5	20	35	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
[illegible]	37⅝	Trchmk	1.40	2.9	12	374	48⅝	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
30	20⅝	Toro	.48	1.9	13	480	28	25⅝	25⅝	— 2⅜
27⅝	16	Tosco s	.40	2.4	8	1831	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
66⅝	43⅝	Tosco pf	2.37	5.0	—	54	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝	—
35½	24	TotlSys	.14e	.5	41	2	30	30	30	— ½
48	27⅝	TovRU		—	27	8289	47	45½	45⅝	— 1
6⅝	3⅝	Tramel	.70e	18.7	—	106	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	TWA pf	2.25	20.2	—	45	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
48	35⅝	Transam	1.92	4.8	10	487	40½	39⅝	40	— ⅛
24½	21⅝	TranInc	2.16	9.7	18	17	22⅝	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	11⅝	TrCda g	.48	4.9	—	224	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	1⅛	Transcp	1.49e	41.5	—	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Transco	1.36	3.2	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Trnsc pf	4.75	9.2	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	TranEx	9.85c	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Transcn		—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	TraRty	.47e	21.0	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	TrnsTec	.56	12.4	16	833	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	[illegible]	Travler	2.40	7.6	8	2278	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Treder n	.34	1.9	15	1004	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	TriCon	3.39e	13.4	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	TriCn pf	2.50	8.7	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tribune	.96	2.1	15	1026	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
46	[illegible]	Triolv	.80	3.9	13	851	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30⅝	21	Trinova	.68	2.5	31	785	27⅝	27	27⅛	— ½
16½	6⅛	TritonG		—	—	545	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
18	9⅛	TritEng	.10b	.9	9	520	11⅝	11½	11½	—
25⅝	18¼	TriE pf	2.00	10.4	—	67	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
35	9⅝	TucsEP		—	—	280	12	11⅞	11⅞	—
14⅝	6⅝	Tultex	.36	4.4	41	1998	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Turk n	.30e	2	—	79	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
55½	38⅝	TycoLb	.32	.6	20	697	54	53⅝	54	+ ⅜
4	3⅛	Tyler n		—	—	122	4	4	4	—
		U-V								
294	114½	UAL Cp		—	15	834	158½	156⅛	157⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	28⅝	UDC pf	3.75	15.9	—	30	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	14½	UDC	2.80	12.4	3	130	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	20⅝	UDC pf	3.62	16.3	—	97	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
40⅝	33⅝	UGI	2.34	6.4	11	258	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	13⅝	UJB Fn	1.16	6.5	7	444	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	UNCInc		—	—	283	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
51⅝	33	UNUM	.80	1.6	11	528	49⅝	48⅝	49½	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	URS		—	—	[illegible]	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
34	26⅝	USFG	2.92	10.1	21	1998	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
46⅝	40⅝	USFG pf	4.10	10.0	—	36	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
6	3⅝	USG		—	6	461	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
25⅝	21	USLICO	1.00	4.5	8	129	22⅛	21⅞	22	—
31⅝	24⅝	UST	1.10	3.7	17	1936	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	21⅝	USX	1.40	4.2	11	7899	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	44½	USX pf	4.40e	9.8	—	34	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	— ⅛
8	5⅝	Ultimte		—	—	26	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
17⅝	11⅝	UniFi s	.12	.7	12	474	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—
24	16⅝	UniFst s	.12	.7	15	71	18⅛	18	18	—
19⅝	34⅝	Unilevr	1.40e	3.1	14	148	48⅛	47⅞	48	+ ⅛
85⅝	61⅝	UnilNV	1.77e	2.1	15	1597	83⅞	82⅝	83⅝	+ ⅛
41⅝	31⅝	UnCmp	1.56	4.2	9	2282	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
31⅝	18⅝	UCarb	1.00	4.8	6	11348	21⅝	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
23⅝	18⅝	UnionC		—	13	287	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	24⅝	UnElec	2.06	7.9	10	1481	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
41	36⅝	UnEl pf	3.50	9.1	—	z100	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
74⅞	67⅝	UnEl pf	6.40	9.0	—	z20	71	71	71	+ ⅛
91	85⅝	UEl pfL	8.00	9.3	—	z50	86	86	86	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	UnExp	1.75e	9.7	—	36	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
80⅝	65⅝	UnPac	2.32	3.1	13	x2797	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝	+ 1⅛
15⅝	7⅝	UPinfr	.48	5.7	13	1081	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
23	14	UnTex	.28	1.5	10	1254	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞	—
24⅝	9⅝	UnitedF	.44	3.5	4	423	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	17⅝	Unisys	1.00	6.3	—	12113	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
50⅝	31	Unisy pf	3.75	10.5	—	1532	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Unit		—	—	165	4⅛	4	4⅛	—
20⅝	15⅝	UAM	.40	2.2	19	32	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—
20⅝	15	UDominR s	.68	3	9	2	15	15	15	—
29⅝	19⅝	UDomR	1.24	7.8	25	140	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—
37⅝	26⅝	UIllum	2.32	7.9	5	122	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—
27⅝	20⅝	UIllu pr	2.20	9.7	—	z280	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
12	8⅝	Ueltind	.44	7.4	8	23	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	6⅝	UnitInv		—	7	29	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
40⅝	15⅝	UJWtr	.30	1.9	11	73	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—
11⅝	8⅝	UKing	.59e	6.0	—	197	10⅛	10	10	—
3	⅝	UtdMM		—	—	25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
2	1⅝	UPkMn		—	—	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
54⅝	24⅝	UsairG	.12b	.4	—	1823	29⅝	29	29⅝	— ⅛
2	1	USHom		—	—	374	1⅛	1	1	—
25⅝	16⅝	USShoe	.52	2.1	17	1482	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	18⅝	US Sre s	.50	1.3	29	724	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	— ⅛
40⅝	33⅝	USWst s	2.80	7.7	11	3950	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	40⅝	UnTech	1.80	4.0	11	2063	45⅝	44⅝	45	— ⅛
46⅝	30⅝	Unitel s	.92	2.0	23	2595	45⅝	44⅝	45	+ ⅛
111⅝	78	UnT 2pf	1.50	1.4	—	5	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	— 1⅛
17⅝	13⅝	UnitIn	.88	6.5	15	24	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
7⅝	3⅝	Unitrde		—	64	752	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
17⅝	11	Univar s	.30	2.1	12	79	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
40	29⅝	UnivCp	1.48	4.7	16	60	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	21⅝	UnvFd s	.68	3.4	20	728	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	UnvHR	1.48	12.3	10	21	12	12	12	—
7⅝	3⅝	Unimatch		—	—	31	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
8	1⅝	Unitd a		—	—	63	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
6	3⅝	UMd sfB		—	—	22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	22⅝	Unocal s	.70	2.4	24	2950	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	29⅝	Upjohn	1.00	2.4	34	14463	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	34⅝	USLIFE	1.40	3.8	12	88	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	UslfeF	.92	10.3	—	78	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	18⅝	UtiliCo	1.44	7.2	9	188	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	29	VF Cp	1.00	3.4	11	2135	29⅝	28⅝	29	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	VMS n	.30	—	—	132	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
13⅝	10⅝	Valhi	.30	1.2	—	71	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
18⅝	13⅝	Valero	.36	1.8	17	1493	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
29	26⅝	Valer pf	3.44	12.7	—	7	27	27	27	—
22⅝	12⅝	ValNG	2.58	17.1	21	448	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
6	4	Valeytn		—	—	25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
18⅝	13⅝	VanDrn	.60	3.4	18	38	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	VKMAM	.48	7.3	—	232	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	VKMT	1.07	17.1	—	151	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	10⅝	VKMI n	1.20	11.6	—	71	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
12	9⅝	VKML	1.28	14.8	31	291	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
28⅝	23⅝	VKmL pf	2.37	9.6	—	7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	4	Varco		—	—	722	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	19⅝	Varian	.26	.9	22	594u	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Varity		—	22	3474	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
32⅝	18⅝	Varity pf	1.30	5.7	—	37	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
14	12⅝	VestSe	1.20a	9.1	11	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	⅝	Vestro		—	—	70	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
90¾	81	VaEP pf	7.72	9.3	—	z10	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	— ⅛
97½	91	VaEP pf	8.40	9.0	—	1	96	94⅝	96	+ 3
22⅝	13⅝	Vishay	1.03t	4.7	14	326	22	21⅞	22	—
49⅝	31	VistaCh	1.80	4.5	6	232	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛	+ ⅛
17½	9⅝	VistaR s		—	24	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
32	22⅝	Vivra n		—	—	38	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—
3	1⅝	VolCC		—	—	14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	Vons		—	—	389	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
128½	103½	Vornad		—	22	2	104½	104½	104½	—
48	41⅝	VulcM	1.20	2.7	14	249	45	44⅝	44⅝	—
		W								
25⅝	19⅝	WICOR	1.40	6.5	11	271	21⅝	21⅝	21½	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	WMS		—	—	137	8⅝	7⅝	8	— ⅛
24⅝	21⅝	WPL H s	1.74	7.4	11	78	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
20	6½	Wabon		—	12	6573	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ 1
29	17	Wackht	.60	2.5	16	7	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	13	Wahlco n		—	—	288	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7	Walnoc		—	—	1175	9½	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
61	37	WalMrt	.28	.5	30	10701u	61⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+ ⅛
50⅝	39⅝	Walgrn	.80	1.7	17	586	46½	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
31½	22⅝	WalCS s	.46	2.0	13	242	24⅝	22⅝	22½	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	WmCat	.32t	8.0	15	22	4	3⅝	4	—
62⅝	43⅝	WarnL s	1.52	2.5	19	2280	62⅝	61	61½	— 1⅛
32½	25	WashGs	2.04	6.7	12	36	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	19½	WshNat	1.00	4.9	87	8	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—
311	232½	WshPst	4.00	1.6	16	68	257⅝	254½	254½	— 1⅛
31⅝	28	WshWt	2.48	8.7	11	69	28⅝	28⅝	28½	— ⅛
40⅝	25⅝	Waste s	.36	.9	31	5612	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	14⅝	WatkJn	.48	2.7	9	110	17⅝	17½	17½	—
11	5½	Waxman	.12	1.8	8	133	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	WeanU		—	4	20	4	4	4	— ⅛
13	7⅝	WebbD	.05e	.5	8	330	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Wedatn		—	—	329	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	26½	WeinRl	1.88	6.9	30	46	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Weirt n	.64e	7.1	7	53	9⅝	9	9	—
37½	27⅝	WeisMk	.48	2.0	16	88	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
43	23⅝	Wellmn	.12	.4	17	1541	33½	33	33⅝	+ ½
87½	64⅝	WellsF	3.40	4.3	7	2376	84⅝	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅛
37	32⅝	WelF pf	3.04e	9.2	—	20	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
39	31⅝	WelF pf	3.31e	10.2	—	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
7	3⅝	Wendys	.24	3.9	23	4619	6⅝	6	6⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	17⅝	Wesl	.40	2.1	15	43	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
56⅝	28⅝	WtPtPe		—	17	9	40⅝	40⅝	40½	— ½
18⅝	15⅝	WstctE s	.80	—	17	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—
18⅝	5⅝	WCNA		—	—	2665	18⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	WIGs pf	1.80	13.1	—	21	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9	WstGR n		—	14	20	10½	10⅝	10½	—
21⅝	13	WstMn n	.39e	2.8	—	602	14⅝	14	14	— ½
2⅝	⅛	WUnion		—	—	1345	½	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	5⅝	WUn pfA		—	—	4	10	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	2⅝	WUn pfB		—	—	170	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
38⅝	30⅝	WstgE s		—	12	7745	38	37½	37½	— ⅛
23⅝	17⅝	Wstpc	1.99e	11.1	—	x25	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	21⅝	Wstpc pf	2.20e	9.3	—	38	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	23½	Wstvco	1.00	3.7	8	716	27⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	23⅝	Weyerh	1.20	4.6	9	2895	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛	— ½
40⅝	34	Weyer pr	2.62	7.2	—	4	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
43⅝	33	WhtbT n		—	29	736	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	viWhPit		—	—	94	8⅝	8	8⅝	— ⅛
33½	25⅝	Whrlpl	1.10	3.8	12	842	29⅝	29	29⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	Whitehl		—	26	81	14⅝	13⅝	14	—
37⅝	24½	Whitmn	1.06	3.8	27	1212	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
13½	7½	Whitk n		—	3	262	11	10⅝	10⅝	—
20½	8⅝	WilcxG	.10	1.0	9	114	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	28⅝	William	1.40	4.5	29	1528	32	31	31⅝	— ½
61⅝	46½	Wilm pf	3.87	7.8	—	14	50⅛	49½	49½	— 1
7⅝	5⅝	WlshrO	.20t	3.2	208	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	4⅝	Windmr		—	58	265	6½	6⅝	6⅝	—
67⅝	48	WinDix	1.98	2.9	18	191u	68⅛	67⅝	68	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Winnbg	.10t	—	—	425	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	26⅝	WiscEn	1.76	6.0	10	502	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	20⅝	WiscPS	1.62	7.5	12	80	21⅝	21½	21½	—
45⅝	31⅝	Witco	1.72	4.8	26	471	35⅝	35⅛	35½	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	WolvrW	.16	1.4	11	94	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
36⅝	25⅝	Wolwth s	1.04	3.1	13	4548	34	32⅞	33½	—
15½	6½	WrldCp		—	185	285	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ½
19⅝	15⅝	WrldVl	1.80e	11.8	—	27	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
57⅝	38⅝	Wrigley	.88	1.5	20	116	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	—
14⅝	7⅝	WyleLb	.28	2.1	14	1146	13⅝	13⅝	13½	— ⅛
27⅝	18	Wynns	.40	2.9	13	5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
		X-Y-Z								
58⅝	45⅝	Xerox	3.00	6.3	8	2274	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	21⅝	XTRA	.48b	1.9	—	96	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
28	18⅝	XTRA pf	1.94	9.2	—	6	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	Zapata		—	—	519	2⅛	2	2⅛	—
12⅝	6⅛	Zemex		—	—	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
20½	7⅝	ZenithE		—	—	643	9	8⅝	9	—
21½	13½	ZenNtl	.88	5.6	9	27	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Zenix	.90	15.0	—	264	6⅝	6	6	—
18⅝	12⅝	Zero s	.40	2.7	15	145	15⅝	14⅝	15	— ⅛
48⅝	34	Zurnin	.76	1.6	21	433	48⅝	47⅝	47½	— ⅛
12⅝	10⅝	Zweig	1.21e	10.3	—	357	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
10	9	ZweigTl	.96	10.5	—	1497	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛

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SPORTS/THE WORLD CUP FINALS

Statistics: Winners, Losers and Mubaraks

The Associated Press

ROME — Antonio Carbajal probably hates statistics.

Mexico's former long-time goalkeeper played in five World Cups, 104 international matches and helped win three Mexican championships. But at the World Cup finals, he is remembered as the man who lost the most tournament matches.

Carbajal is the loser in a numbers game that always accompanies this tournament. He played in 11 cup matches and was on the losing side in eight while conceding 25 goals.

And numbers never lie, or so the saying goes. Perhaps they just mislead.

Wolfgang Overath never basked in the limelight that now shines on Argentina's Diego Maradona. However, statistics show the West German as the winningest player in World Cup history: He only scored three goals in three tournaments, but West Germany won 15 of the 19 matches in which he played.

In an increasingly number-crunching world, soccer's most prestigious tournament provides sports statisticians with an usually rich bounty.

Consider the statistical gold mine at this year's tournament, where 528 players on 24 teams will contest 52 matches in 31 days in 12 Italian cities. To get the 24 finalists, 110 national teams played 312 qualifying matches and scored 732 goals.

Number crunchers have been hard at work for months generating those little known facts and figures.

Organizers boast that so far they have sold 92 percent of the 2.6 million tickets available for the matches. There will be at least 104 hours of live television broadcasts of the games over 148 networks to viewers in 118 countries.

The estimated number of viewers is staggering. Organizers who at first predicted 15 billion now casually kick about a figure of 25 billion. Never mind that the planet's population is only about 5 billion; the estimates are cumulative.

Die-hard fans will want to know that there are 36 international referees and five Italian linesmen. Fans afraid of dying may want to know that there will be 111 doctors, 135 nurses, 677 stretcher-bearers and 89 ambulances on duty at the 12 stadiums.

The oldest player in this year's tournament is England's 40-year-old Peter Shilton. The youngest is 20-year-old Bryan Roy of Holland, who already is three years older than Pelé was when he helped Brazil win the title in 1958. Argentina's Ricardo Bochini, at 42, became the oldest player on a championship team when his country won in 1986.

The United States, with an average age of 24.2, has the youngest team at the World Cup finals and Ireland the oldest with an average age of 28.9.

And so it goes.

Soccer statisticians also can tell you that the most common surname, shared by six players on the United Arab Emirates team, is Mubarak. The least common may be subject to hot debate, but Mubarak is so popular that one Emirates player has it for both his first and last name.

The highest margin of victory in World Cup play is nine goals, a feat accomplished by two teams in three games. Hungary beat El Salvador by 10-1 in 1982 and South Korea by 9-0 in 1954. Yugoslavia defeated Zaire, 9-0, in 1974.

Louis Laurent scored the first World Cup goal on July 13, 1930, when France beat Mexico, 4-0, in Montevideo. England's Bryan Robson scored the fastest goal, 27 seconds into a match against France on June 16, 1982.

Naturally, not even the number crunchers can tell you who will score the first goal in Italy. But they can tell you that the first scorers in each of the six first-round groups will receive 700 bottles of selected, vintage Abruzzi from the region's wine sellers.

Team and Individual Records for the 13 World Cups

TEAM RECORDS

All-Time

Most tournaments — 13, *Brazil.*
Most games — 69, Brazil.
Most victories — 45, Brazil.
Most losses — 18, Mexico.
Most ties — 13, Brazil.
Longest unbeaten streak — 13 games, Brazil (11-0-2, 1958 to 1966).
Longest losing streak — 9 games, Mexico (1930 to 1958).
Longest winless streak — 16 games, Bulgaria (0-10-6, 1962 to 1986).
Most goals — 144, Brazil.
Most goals allowed — 85, West Germany (61 games).
Best scoring average (at least 20 games) — 2.70, Hungary.
Most shutouts — 22, Brazil.

Tournament

Most victories — 6, Brazil, 1970 (6-0-0); West Germany, 1974 (6-1-0); Argentina, 1986 (6-0-1).
Fewest goals allowed — 3, Uruguay, 1930; Italy, 1934; England, 1966; Brazil, 1978.
Most shutouts — 5, West Germany, 1974.
Most times shut out — 4, Poland, 1982.

Game

Most goals, two teams — 12, Austria (7) vs. Switzerland (5), 1954.
Most goals, one team — 10, Hungary (1982 vs. El Salvador).
Highest goal differential — 9, Hungary, 1954 (9-0 vs. South Korea), Yugoslavia, 1974 (9-0 vs. Zaire), Hungary, 1982 (10-1 vs. El Salvador).
Most penalty kicks, two teams — 5, Argentina vs. Mexico, 1930.

Scoring droughts

Longest — 335 mintes, El Salvador (270 minutes in 1970, 65 in 1982).
Longest current — 225 minutes, Uruguay (starting in 1986).

Attendance

Largest total attendance — 2,285,498, Mexico, 1986.
Largest average attendance — 60,772, Brazil, 1950.
Largest crowd — 199,850, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1950 (Brazil-Uruguay final).
Smallest crowd — About 300, Montevideo, Uruguay, 1930 (Romania vs. Peru).

INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

Career

Most tournaments — 5, goalkeeper Antonio Carbajal, Mexico (1950, 1954, 1958, 1962, 1966).
Most games — 21, Uwe Seeler, West Germany (1958, 1962, 1966, 1970); Wladyslaw Zmuda, Poland (1974, 1978, 1982, 1986).
Most games, goalkeeper — 18, Sepp Maier, West Germany (1966, 1970, 1974).
Most championships — 3, Pelé, Brazil (1958, 1962, 1970).
Most goals — 14, Gerd Müller, West Germany (1970, 1974).
Most victories, goalkeeper — 11, Sepp Maier, West Germany (1966, 1970, 1974); Gylmar, Brazil (1958, 1962, 1966).
Best winning percentage, goalkeeper — .885, Gylmar, Brazil (11-1-1 in 1962, 1966, 1970).
Best goals-against average (at least five games) — 0.40, Peter Shilton, England (10 games in 1982, 1986).
Most shutouts — 9, Sepp Maier, West Germany (1966, 1970, 1974).
Most losses — 8, Antonio Carbajal, Mexico (1-8-2 in 1950, 1954, 1958, 1962, 1966).

Tournament

Most goals — 13, Just Fontaine, France (1958).
Most multiple-goal games — 4, Just Fontaine, France (1958).
Most victories, goalkeeper — 6, Sepp Maier, West Germany (1974); Felix, Brazil (1970); Nery Pumpido, Argentina (1986).
Best goals-against average (at least five games) — 0.20, Peter Shilton, England (1982).
Most shutouts — 5, Sepp Maier, West Germany (1974).
Longest scoreless streak — 500 minutes, Peter Shilton, England (1982 through 1986).

Game

Most goals scored — 4, Gustav Wetterstroem, Sweden (1938 vs. Cuba); Leonidas da Silva, Brazil (1938 vs. Poland); Ernest Willimowski, Poland, (1938 vs. Brazil); Ademir, Brazil, (1950 vs. Sweden); Juan Schiaffino, Uruguay (1950 vs. Bolivia); Sandor Kocsis, Hungary (1954 vs. West Germany); Just Fontaine, France (1958 vs. West Germany); Eusebio, Portugal, (1966 vs. North Korea); Emilio Butragueño, Spain (1986 vs. Denmark).
Most goals by substitute — 3, Lazslo Kiss, Hungary (1982 vs. El Salvador).
Earliest goal — 27 seconds, Bryan Robson, England (1982 vs. France).
Most penalty kicks — 2, Eusebio, Portugal (1966 vs. North Korea).

Give Them the Facts And Skip the Fugues

United Press International

MILAN — Classical music, apparently, hath no charms for the hordes of journalists in Milan to cover Friday's opening match of the World Cup tournament.

On Thursday night the city fathers were offering World Cup dignataries, guests and, yes, journalists, an evening at La Scala, the home of Italian opera that opened in 1778.

The La Scala Theater Orchestra was playing Schubert's Symphony No. 8 and Brahm's Symphony No.1, opus 68, in D-minor. Carlo Maria Guilini was conducting.

But, earlier in the day, organizers described the response to the invitation as "slack."

TV LISTINGS: SOUTH, AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Hours listed next to matches: starting times in Italy; all broadcast times are local.

Friday, June 8

Argentina vs. Cameroon, 6 P.M.
Argentina: ATC, at 1 P.M.
Bolivia: Canal 6, at noon, repeat at midnight; Canal 9*
Brazil: TV Bandeirantes, TV Globo, TV Manchete, SBT, at 1 P.M.
Chile: Channels 7, 13*
Colombia: Cadena 1, at 11 A.M.
Costa Rica: Canal 7 at 9:45 A.M.; Channels 2, 6*
Mexico: Televisa Canal 2, at 9:45 A.M.
Peru: Canal 4, Canal 5, at 11 A.M.
Uruguay: Canal 4, Red Televisión Color, Canal 5/SNT, Canal 10, Canal 12, at 1 P.M.
Venezuela: Channels 2, 4, 8*

Saturday, June 9

A Soviet Union vs. Romania, 5 P.M.
B UAE vs. Colombia, 5 P.M.
C Italy vs. Austria, 9 P.M.
Argentina: ATC, *A* at 11:30 A.M., *C* at 3:30 P.M., *B* tape at 10 P.M.
Bolivia: Canal 6, *A* at 10:25 A.M.; *C* at 2:25 P.M.; *B* tape at 5 P.M.; Canal 9*
Brazil: TV Bandeirantes, TV Globo, TV Manchete, SBT, *A* at noon, *C* at 4 P.M.; TV Bandeirantes, TV Manchete, *B* tape at 6 P.M.; SBT, highlights at 00:30 A.M. Sunday.
Chile: Channels 7, 13*
Colombia: Cadena 2, *A* at 9:30 A.M.; Cadena 1, *B* at 10 A.M., *C* at 2 P.M.
Costa Rica: Canal 7, *A* at 8:15 A.M., *B* at 12:30 A.M., *C* tape at 9 P.M.; Channels 2, 6*
Mexico: Televisa Canal 2, *A* at 8:45 A.M., *C* at 12:45 A.M.; Canal 5, *B* at 8:45 A.M.
Peru: Canal 4, *A* at 10 A.M., *C* at 2 P.M., *B* tape at 4 P.M.; Canal 5, *A* at 9:30 A.M., *B* tape at noon, *C* at 2 P.M.
Uruguay: Canal 4, *A* at 11:30 A.M. with highlights of *B*, *C* at 3:30 P.M.; Red Televisión Color, *A* at 11:30 A.M., *C* at 4 P.M., *B* tape at 10:30 P.M.; Canal 12, *A* at noon; Canal 10, *B* at noon; Canal 10/12, *C* at 4 P.M., repeat at 10:30 P.M. on Canal 10.
Venezuela: Channels 2, 4, 8*

Sunday, June 10

A U.S. vs. Czechoslovakia, 5 P.M.
B Brazil vs. Sweden, 9 P.M.
C West Germany vs. Yugoslavia, 9 P.M.
Argentina: ATC, *A* at 11:30 A.M., *B* at 3:30 P.M., *C* tape at 10 P.M.
Bolivia: Canal 6, *A* at 10:25 A.M., *B* at 2:25 P.M., *C* tape at 5 P.M.; Canal 9*
Brazil: TV Bandeirantes, TV Globo, TV Manchete, SBT, *A* at noon, *B* at 4 P.M.; TV Manchete, TV Bandeirantes, *C* tape at 6 P.M.; SBT, highlights at 00:30 A.M. Monday.
Chile: Channels 7, 13*
Colombia: Cadena 1, *A* at 10 A.M., *B* at 2 P.M.; Cadena 2, *C* at 2 P.M.
Costa Rica: Canal 7, *A* at 8:15 A.M., *B* at 12:30 A.M., *C* tape at 9 P.M.; Channels 2, 6*
Mexico: Televisa Canal 2, *A* at 8:45 A.M., *B* at 12:45 A.M.; Canal 5, *C* at 12:45 A.M.
Peru: Canal 4**; Canal 5, *A* at 9:30 A.M., *B* at 1:30 P.M., *C* tape at 4 P.M.
Uruguay: Canal 4, *A* at 11:30 A.M., *B* at 3:30 P.M. with highlights of *C*; Red Televisión Color, *A* at noon, *B* at 4 P.M.; *C* tape at 10:30 P.M.; Canal 10/12, *A* at noon; Canal 10, *B* at 4 P.M.; Canal 12, *C* at 4 P.M., *B* tape at 10:30 P.M.
Venezuela: Channels 2, 4, 8*

Monday, June 11

A Costa Rica vs. Scotland, 5 P.M.
B England vs. Ireland, 9 P.M.
Argentina: ATC, *A* at 11:30 A.M., *B* at 3:30 P.M.
Bolivia: Canal 6, *A* at 10:25 A.M., *B* at 2:25 P.M.; Canal 9*
Brazil: TV Bandeirantes, TV Globo, TV Manchete, SBT, *A* at noon, *B* at 4 P.M.
Chile: Channels 7, 13*
Colombia: Cadena 1, *A* at 10 A.M., *B* at 2 P.M.
Costa Rica: Canal 7, *A* at 8:15 A.M., *B* at 12:30 A.M.; channels 2, 6*
Mexico: Televisa Canal 2, *A* at 8:45 A.M., *B* at 12:45 A.M.
Peru: Canal 4, *A* at 10 A.M., *B* at 2 P.M.; Canal 5, *A* at 9:30 A.M., *B* at 1:30 P.M.
Uruguay: Canal 4, *A* at 11:30 A.M., *B* at 3:30 P.M.; Red Televisión Color, *A* at noon, *B* at 4 P.M.; Canal 10/12, *A* at noon, *B* at 4 P.M., repeat on *Canal 10 at 10:30 P.M.*
Venezuela: Channels 2, 4, 8*

Tuesday, June 12

A Belgium vs. South Korea, 5 P.M.
B Netherlands vs. Egypt, 9 P.M.
Argentina: ATC, *A* at 11:30 A.M., *B* at 3:30 P.M.
Bolivia: Canal 6, *A* at 10:25 A.M., *B* at 2:25 P.M.; Canal 9*
Brazil: TV Bandeirantes, TV Globo, TV Manchete, SBT, *A* at noon, *B* at 4 P.M.
Chile: Channels 7, 13*
Colombia: Cadena 1, *A* at 10 A.M., *B* at 2 P.M.
Costa Rica: Canal 7, *A* at 8:15 A.M., *B* at 12:30 A.M.; channels 2, 6*
Mexico: Televisa Canal 2, *A* at 8:45 A.M., *B* at 12:45 A.M.
Peru: Canal 4, *A* at 10 A.M., repeat at 4 P.M., *B* at 2 P.M.; Canal 5, *A* at 9:30 A.M., *B* at 1:30 P.M.
Uruguay: Canal 4, *A* at 11:30 A.M., *B* at 3:30 P.M.; Red Televisión Color, *A* at noon, *B* tape at 10:30 P.M.; Canal 10/12, *A* at noon, *B* at 4 P.M.; Canal 12, *A* tape at 10:30 P.M.
Venezuela: Channels 2, 4, 8*

Wednesday, June 13

A Uruguay vs. Spain, 5 P.M.
B Argentina vs. Soviet Union, 9 P.M.
Argentina: ATC, *A* at 11:30 A.M., *B* at 3:30 P.M.
Bolivia: Canal 6, *A* at 10:25 A.M., *B* at 2:25 P.M.; Canal 9*
Brazil: TV Bandeirantes, TV Globo, TV Manchete, SBT, *A* at noon, *B* at 4 P.M.
Chile: Channels 7, 13*
Colombia: Cadena 1, *A* at 10 A.M., *B* at 2 P.M.
Costa Rica: Canal 7, *A* at 8:15 A.M., *B* at 12:30 A.M.; Channels 2, 6*
Mexico: Televisa Canal 2, *A* at 8:45 A.M., *B* at 12:45 A.M.
Peru: Canal 4, *A* at 10 A.M., repeat at 4 P.M., *B* at 2 P.M.; Canal 5, *A* at 9:30 A.M., *B* at 1:30 P.M.
Uruguay: Canal 4, *A* at 11:30 A.M., repeat at 8:30 P.M., *B* at 3:30 P.M.; Red Televisión Color, *A* at noon, *B* at 4 P.M.; Canal 5/SNT, *A* at noon; Canal 10/12, *A* at noon, *B* at 4 P.M.; Canal 12, *A* tape at 10:30 P.M.
Venezuela: Channels 2, 4, 8*

Thursday, June 14

A Yugoslavia vs. Colombia, 5 P.M.
B Cameroon vs. Romania, 5 P.M.
C Italy vs. U.S., 9 P.M.
Argentina: ATC, *B* at 11:30 A.M., *C* at 3:30 P.M., *A* tape at 8:30 P.M.
Bolivia: Canal 6, *A* at 10:25 A.M., *C* at 2:25 P.M., *B* tape at 7 P.M.; Canal 9*
Brazil: TV Bandeirantes, TV Globo, TV Manchete, SBT, *A* at noon, *C* at 4 P.M.; TV Bandeirantes, TV Manchete, *B* tape at 6 P.M.; SBT highlights at 00:30 A.M. Friday.
Chile: Channels 7, 13*
Colombia: Cadena 1, *A* at 9:30 A.M., *C* at 2 P.M.; Cadena 2, *B* at 10 A.M.
Costa Rica: Canal 7, *A* at 8:15 A.M.; *C* at 12:30 A.M., *B* tape at 3:30 P.M.; Channels 2, 6*
Mexico: Televisa Canal 2, *A* at 8:45 A.M., *C* at 12:45 A.M.; Canal 5, *B* at 8:45 A.M.
Peru: Canal 4, *A* at 10 A.M., repeat at 6 P.M., *C* at 2 P.M., *B* tape at 4 P.M.; Canal 5, *A* at 9:30 A.M., *B* tape at noon, *C* at 2 P.M.
Uruguay: Canal 4, *A* at 11:30 A.M. with highlights of *B*, *C* at 3:30 P.M.; Red Televisión Color, *A* at noon, *B* at 4 P.M., *C* delayed at 10:30 P.M.; Canal 12, *A* at noon; Canal 10, *B* at noon; Canal 10/12, *C* at 4 P.M.
Venezuela: Channels 2, 4, 8*

Friday, June 15

A Austria vs. Czechoslovakia, 5 P.M.
B West Germany vs. UAE, 9 P.M.
Argentina: ATC, *A* at 11:30 A.M., *B* at 3:30 P.M.
Bolivia: Canal 6, *A* at 10:25 A.M., *B* at 2:25 P.M.; Canal 9*
Brazil: TV Bandeirantes, TV Globo, TV Manchete, SBT, *A* at noon, *B* at 4 P.M.
Chile: Channels 7, 13*
Colombia: Cadena 1, *A* at 10 A.M., *B* at 2 P.M.
Costa Rica: Canal 7, *A* at 8:15 A.M., *B* at 12:30 A.M.; Channels 2, 6*
Mexico: Televisa Canal 2, *A* at 8:45 A.M., *B* at 12:45 A.M.
Peru: Canal 4, *A* at 10 A.M., repeat at 4 P.M., *B* at 2 P.M.; Canal 5, *A* at 9:30 A.M., *B* a 1:30 P.M.
Uruguay: Canal 4, *A* at 11:30 A.M., *B* at 3:30 P.M.; Red Televisión Color, *A* at noon, *B* at 4 P.M.; Canal 10/12, *A* at noon, *B* at 4 P.M.
Venezuela: Channels 2, 4, 8*

* Schedules unavailable.
** Election day: schedule uncertain.

Cups' First Winners: Rome's Outs Stay In

Reuters

ROME — The first winners in the World Cup tournament were announced Thursday: squatters and rent dodgers in Rome will be getting a month's grace before being thrown out, thanks to the tournament.

City authorities decided Thursday to suspend all evictions during the finals to avoid causing disturbances and diverting police from more pressing duties.

More than 11,000 police and paramilitary carabinieri have been mobilized to guard teams, officials, hotels and stadiums in an attempt to ensure a trouble-free tournament.

TODAY'S REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE Appears on PAGES 14 & 15

PERSONALS

CONGRATULATIONS TO SUZANNE AND PETER on the occasion of the birth of their son KARL RAYMOND SHERRY born 3/06/90 in Brussels 8 lbs 1 ounce from your friends at the Trib

THANK YOU SACRED HEART of Jesus & St. Jude for prayers answered, J.P.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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IF ANYONE HAS INFORMATION on the whereabouts of crystal sculptures stolen from a van in the 11th arrondissement in Paris on May 31st, REWARD. Please contact Box 1670, I.H.T., 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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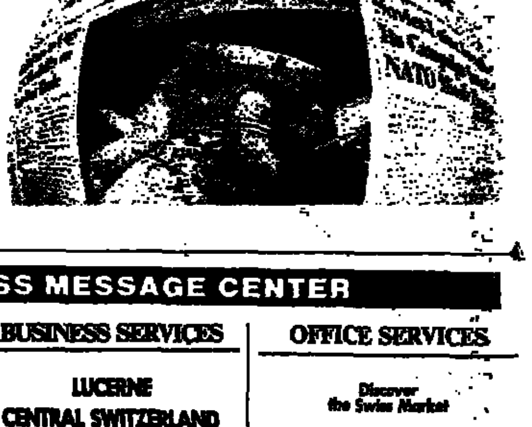

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The Games Begin, But Which Is the Lion, Which the Prey?

International Herald Tribune

Rob Hughes

MILAN — This is not Rome, Giuseppe Meazza Stadium is not the Coliseum, and we have advanced almost 2,000 years. Yet today there are portents of somebody being thrown to the lions.

On the menu, all we have is tonight's opening World Cup soccer match between Argentina, the illustrious defending champion, and Cameroon, championing its emerging continent of 51 nations and 550 million Africans.

But the extra sport, the satellite drama injected for a global audience, pits Diego Maradona, symbol of modern gladiators, against players who happen to be called The Indomitable Lions.

Maradona we know much about, from his studded earring to his ingrown toenails. Cameroon's players may need an introduction, and having seen them at their best in Africa, I can oblige.

It was two years ago, in Morocco, that Cameroon won the African Nations Cup, dispensing with notions of Third World innocence in the process. Its players were savage and imperious by turns.

Savage in beating the Moroccan hosts in a semifinal distorted by blood-letting. Yet those same "Lions" were soothing, with intuitive, rolling passing movements, in an unblemished final against Nigeria.

The semifinal was coarsened by shocking inter-African racism. "Cannibals! Cannibals!" the home crowd screamed at the Cameroonians. Players of both teams lost their heads, one player almost literally after Cameroon midfielder André Kana Biyick (he wears No. 2 on his jersey tonight) concussed and broke the nose of the Moroccan sweeper with a butt.

However, in every other match, Cameroon played soccer as a sweet science. No, not a science, an expression. Eight members of that team are still their country's choice, but two years might have changed them; years as mercenaries in France, Spain, Portugal and Belgium.

They also have, if they can understand a word he utters, a new manager who insists: "Players in Cameroon like to hang onto the ball and run upfield leaving holes in the defense. I am trying to correct this."

Oh no! Their beauty is, or was, tropical suppleness blended with just a semblance of order. Instincts breathed; culture was displayed.

Now comes this manager from *Siberia* to pour cold logic on that joy. It may be a blessing that Valeri Nepomniachi is tied by his own tongue.

He speaks Russian, the players French or English, and the go-between, Jean Manga Onguene, is more former African goal scorer than Soviet strategist.

Some players made no bones about it: They wanted Nepomniachi sacked and his predecessor, a laughing, French cavalier named Claude Le Roy, reinstated. By now, both Nepomniachi and his players are trapped — a manager assigned from the Soviet school of science comes cheaper than a Frenchman with expensive tastes in clothes.

"I am working in the shadow of Le Roy," Nepomniachi admits. "He had a close relationship with the players."

Indeed, he did. Le Roy's empathy with the African is his life's work.

Also, these Cameroonians are the now-aging products of a youth scheme launched in the 1970s. Few of them are cubs, though Joseph-Antoine Bell, the 35-year-old goalkeeper, still has a feline playfulness.

Bell has captained Marseille, and the rock of his defense in green, red and yellow is Emmanuel Kunde, a No. 6 of immense stature and awesome shooting power. But Kunde is 33, and I wouldn't fancy his chances against the blurring pace of Maradona or Claudio Caniggia.

The Soviet manager, intent as he is on the cliché that defense is the foundation of success, may not agree but Cameroon's best chance would be to dare to try, to embarrass the similarly aging limbs in Argentina's rear guard.

African teams usually have one stunning game in them, as the Italians, mauled by Zambia by the score of 4-0 at the last Olympics, can testify. And Cameroon has lively midfield attackers, on the right Emile MBouh (No. 8) and on the left Louis Paul Mfede (10).

The intended Cameroon goal king is François Omam Biyik (7), younger brother of André. "Big François" has pace, two good feet and useful heading ability, but he has not displaced the wily Roger Milla.

Two years after "retiring," Milla (9) rejoins the squad at the age of 38, presumably still goal-hungry. The oldest lion of them all, leader of the pride, Milla may lie in wait, ready to pounce on weary prey.

However, I wonder who will really be the prey *tonight? Argentina, with all to lose, or Cameroon,* with everything to gain? Or the referee who must interpret two approaches to the game through one code of rules?

Michel Vautrot may well be the most dedicated arbiter on earth. A Frenchman of 44 who somehow holds down a job as trainee supervisor despite jetting around to the world's soccer fields, Vautrot overcame a bedridden childhood to get this far.

In his third World Cup, he is an obvious candidate for the final itself on July 8. But the eyes of every other referee will be on him tonight. For the 36 men in black, chosen because they are the best at making split-second decisions in a world with the technology to enlarge their every mistake, have been put under unprecedented stricture.

FIFA, soccer's ruling body, has belatedly decided that the cynical foul of chopping down a player to prevent a goal must now be a sending-off offense. It is about time. Eight years ago, FIFA's president, João Havelange, personally overruled attempts to implement precisely the penalty.

Still, better late than never. However, FIFA not only now instructs the World Cup referees to do this, but has warned that any referee who does not will be sent home.

Even more draconian, FIFA announced automatic suspensions and fines of as much as to 30,000 Swiss francs, about $21,000, for the villains who are sent off.

Admittedly, thugs have been licensed for too long and a game that attracts hooligans has to be cleaned up. But the bureaucrats have failed to apply reason to their punishments.

I read of no scale relating to the culprit's ability to pay. A $21,000 fine is chicken feed to Maradona; to a player for Cameroon, it may represent a year's wage, or the price of his parent's home if they have one.

Equality is a worthy principle, provided all men start equal.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times

GROUP E

Games in Verona and Udine

(Jersey numbers in parentheses)

Spain

Goalkeepers: (1) Andoni Zubizaretta, (22) José Manuel Ochotorena, (13) Juan Carlos Ablanedo.
Defenders: (2) Chendo, (5) Manuel Sanchis, (17) Fernando Hierro, (3) Manuel Jiménez, (4) Genaro Andrinúa, (12) Rafael Alcorta, (14) Alberto Górriz, (8) Quique Sánchez Flores.
Midfielders: (21) Michel, (6) Rafael Martín Vásquez, (15) Roberto, (18) Rafa Paz, (10) Fernando Gómez, (11) Francisco Villaroyo.
Forwards: (20) Manolo, (9) Emilio Butragueño, (19) Julio Salinas, (16) José María Bakero, (7) Miguel Pardeza.

Belgium

Goalkeepers: (1) Michel Preud'homme, (20) Filip De Wilde, (12) Gilbert Bodart.
Defenders: (3) Philippe Albert, (4) Leo Clijsters, (7) Stephane Demol, (2) Eric Gerets, (13) Georges Grun, (17) Pascal Plovie, (16) Michel De Wolf, (15) Jean-François De Sart.
Midfielders: (6) Marc Emmers, (10) Enzo Scifo, (18) Lorenzo Staelens, (8) Franky Van der Elst, (5) Bruno Versavel, (22) Patrick Vervoort.
Forwards: (11) Jan Ceulemans, (14) Nico Claesen, (9) Marc Degryse, (19) Marc Van der Linden, (21) Marc Wilmots.

South Korea

Goalkeepers: (1) Kim Pung Joo, (19) Jeong Gi Dong, (21) Choi In Young.
Defenders: (5) Chung Yong Hwan, (2) Park Kyung Hoon, (17) Gu Sang Bum, (4) Yoon Deuk Yeo, (3) Choi Kang Hee, (13) Chung Jong Soo, (20) Hong Myung Bo, (15) Cho Min Kook.
Midfielders: (9) Hwang Bo Kwan, (22) Lee Young Jin, (8) Chung Hae Won, (16) Kim Joo Sung, (10) Lee Sang Yoon, (12) Lee Heung Sil, (7) Noh Soo Jin.
Forwards: (14) Choi Soon Ho, (18) Hwang Sson Hong, (6) Lee Tae Ho, (17) Byon Byung Joo.

Uruguay

Goalkeepers: (1) Fernando Alvez, (12) Eduardo Pereira, (22) Javier Zeoli.
Defenders: (2) Nelson Gutiérrez, (3) Hugo de León, (4) José Herrera, (6) Alfonso Domínguez, (13) Felipe Revelez, (14) José Pintos.
Midfielders: (5) José Perdomo, (8) Santiago Ostolaza, (10) Rubén Paz, (15) Gabriel Correa, (16) Pablo Bengoechea, (20) Rubén Pereira.
Forwards: (7) Antonio Alzamendi, (9) Enzo Francescoli, (11) Rubén Sosa, (17) Sergio Martínez, (18) Carlos Aguilera, (19) Daniel Fonseca, (21) William Castro.

GROUP F

Games in Cagliari and Palermo

(Jersey numbers in parentheses)

England

Goalkeepers: (1) Peter Shilton, (13) Chris Woods, (22) David Seaman.
Defenders: (2) Gary Stevens, (12) Paul Parker, (5) Des Walker, (6) Terry Butcher, (14) Mark Wright, (3) Stuart Pearce, (15) Tony Dorigo.
Midfielders: (8) Chris Waddle, (20) Trevor Steven, (18) Steve Hodge, (4) Neil Webb, (7) Bryan Robson, (19) Paul Gascoigne, (16) Steve McMahon.
Forwards: (11) John Barnes, (9) Peter Beardsley, (10) Gary Lineker, (21) Steve Bull, (17) David Platt.

Ireland

Goalkeepers: (1) Pat Bonner, (22) Gerry Peyton.
Defenders: (14) Chris Hughton, (3) Steve Staunton, (2) Chris Morris, (4) Mick McCarthy, (12) David O'Leary, (5) Kevin Moran, (7) Paul McGrath.
Midfielders: (8) Ray Houghton, (6) Ronnie Whelan, (13) Andy Townsend, (11) Kevin Sheedy, (16) John Sheridan, (21) Alan McLoughlin.
Forwards: (20) John Byrne, (10) Tony Cascarino, (9) John Aldridge, (17) Niall Quinn, (19) David Kelly, (15) Bernie Slaven, (18) Frank Stapleton.

Netherlands

Goalkeepers: (1) Hans van Breukelen, (16) Joop Hiele, (22) Stanley Menzo.
Defenders: (21) Danny Blind, (2) Berry van Aerle, (13) Graeme Rutjes, (5) Adri van Tiggelen, (4) Ronald Koeman, (18) Henk Fraeser.
Midfielders: (6) Jan Wouters, (11) Richard Witschge, (20) Aron Winter, (14) John van't Schip, (8) Gerald Vanenberg, (7) Erwin Koeman, (3) Frank Rijkaard.
Forwards: (17) Hans Gillhaus, (12) Wim Kieft, (9) Marco van Basten, (10) Ruud Gullit, (15) Bryan Roy, (19) John van Loen.

Egypt

Goalkeepers: (1) Ahmed Shubair, (21) Ayman Taher, (22) Thabet El Battal.
Defenders: (2) Ibrahim Hassan, (3) Rabie Yassin, (4) Hani Ramzi, (5) Hisham Yakan, (6) Ashraf Kassem, (15) Saber Eid, (13) Ahmed Ramzi.
Midfielders: (16) Magdi Tolba, (8) Magdi Abdel Ghani (11) Tarek Soulieman, (7) Ismail Youssef, (12) Taher Abou Zeid, (14) Alaa Malhoub, (20) Ahmed Abdou, (18) Osama Orabi.
Forwards: (9) Hossam Hassan, (10) Gamal Abdel Hamid, (17) Ayman Shawki, (19) Adel Abdel Rahman.

Because of a news service error, the roster of players for the United Arab Emirates that ran in Thursday's editions was incomplete. The complete names:

United Arab Emirates

Goalkeepers: (17) Muhsin Musabah Faraj, (22) Abdulqadar Hassan Mohammed, (1) Abdullah Moosa Abdullah.
Defenders: (15) Ibrahim Meer Abdulrahman, (4) Mubarak Ghanim Mubarak, (2) Khalil Ghanim Mubarak, (20) Youseef Hussain Mohammed, (21) Abdulrahman Mohammed Haddad, (19) Eesa Meer Abdulrahman, (5) Abdullah Ali Sultan, (16) Mohammed Salim Mubarak.
Midfielders: (14) Nasser Khamees Mubarak, (8) Khalid Ismail Mubarak, (6) Abdulrahman Mohammed Abdullah, (18) Fahad Abdulrahman Abdullah, (12) Hussein Ghuloum Abbas, (13) Hassan Mohammed Hussain.
Forwards: (3) Ali Thani Jumaa, (11) Zaher Baldheet Bilal, (10) Adnan Khamees Talyani, (7) Fahad Khamees Mubarak, (9) Abdulaziz Mohammed Ali.

Dutch Have Talent, and Disarray

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — The team from the Netherlands, *the champion of Europe* and a favorite to win the World Cup, is in as much turmoil as a last-place team.

Thijs Libregts was fired as the coach *because the players disliked him.* Rudd Gullit, the star player, missed a year with a knee injury. Leo Beenhakker, the new coach — he also was an old coach — was *hired less than two months before* the World Cup opener.

And everyone is wondering if a riot will break out when the Dutch,

GROUP F ASSESSMENT

who arrived Thursday in Sardinia, play England on June 16.

"*It's about time we got all this* over with," said Gullit. "It's starting to look ridiculous. It's going beyond all proportion."

He, Marco Van Basten and other players maneuvered to get Libregts fired. The man they wanted was Barcelona's coach, Johan Cruyff, the greatest Dutch player of all time. The man they got was Ajax Amsterdam's coach Beenhakker. Once again, the players were less than thrilled.

Gullit and van Baston, the forwards, and Frank Rijkaard, a midfielder whose goal enabled AC Milan to win the European Cup final last month, are considered to be among the best players in the world. The only caveat: Injuries have interrupted preparations.

Gullit, the dreadlocked star of AC Milan, has only recently returned after missing 11 months because of knee surgery and has seen little action in the past year. However, his doctor has pronounced him fit, which does not bode well for opponents. Nor does the fact that of 104 soccer reporters worldwide polled by the Italian magazine Guerin Sportivo, 50 said Van Basten would be the tournament's leading goal scorer.

England was unscored upon in six games of qualifying, but the impression of invincibility is misleading, especially after Bobby Robson's recent and unexpected announcement that he plans to retire after the tournament.

Offensively, Robson had many reasons for hope, among them Gary Lineker and Peter Beardsley, the forwards paired four years ago in Mexico, and Paul Gascoigne, a star midfielder. Lineker was the leading scorer in the 1986 World Cup with six goals.

Up front with Lineker will be two of the best wingers in the world, John Barnes and Chris Waddle. But Bryan Robson, England's captain and star midfielder, but is 33 and prone to injuries.

Furthermore, Peter Shilton, one of the world's finest goalkeepers, is 40 years old and the defense is suspect.

If England advances to the second round as expected, Shilton will break the world record for appearances for a national team. He has played 116 times for England and needs only three more matches to surpass Northern Ireland's Pat Jennings, who retired after the 1986 World Cup with 118 national team appearances.

The emergence of Ireland after so much World Cup failure was confirmed two years ago, when Jack Charlton coached the team to the European championship finals for the first time. There, it defeated England, 1-0, and tied the Soviet Union, 1-1.

Now, with most of its players flush with English club league experience, there is hope for continued improvement, despite having England and the Netherlands in the same group. A recent 1-0 victory over the Soviet Union in a friendly match should bolster confidence.

Egypt is one of the weakest teams in the tournament, relatively inexperienced and not expected to contend with the quicker, more technically sound teams in its group, especially the Netherlands and England.

An automobile accident on Christmas caused severe injuries to one of the best players, Hisham Abdel-Rasool, leaving few prominent players other than forward Hossam Hassan. *(NYT, AP)*

Roberto Pfeil/The Associated Press

Rabbits, too — Lothar Matthäus, the West German captain, couldn't score with a bunny let loose on the field as a joke by teammates.

WORLD CUP WARM-UP

All 12 Cities Ban the Sale of Alcohol

ROME (Reuters) — All 12 cities in which World Cup matches will be played will ban the sale of alcohol on match days, local authorities said Thursday.

Eight cities had already decided on bans following a strong recommendation from Interior Minister Antonio Gava to help avert violence from fans at the 52-match, month-long tournament.

Only Rome, Genoa, Naples and Udine have yet to announce decisions, but prefects' offices in those four cities said they would follow the advice of Gava, who called last month for a "teetotal World Cup."

Bar owners and hoteliers face fines or losing their licenses if they flout the ban, local authorities said.

Bari, Bologna, Florence, Milan, Palermo, Turin and Verona have decided on bans of as long as 48 hours around the day of the matches in those cities.

Several prefects' offices said their bans covered drinking in public as well as sales, and Verona said its ban extended beyond city limits to the entire province.

Irish Revolting Against FIFA's Fines

VALLETTA, Malta (AP) — Ireland's soccer players will pay their fines from a collective pool if they fall afoul of referees during the World Cup, defender Kevin Moran said Thursday.

FIFA, the sport's governing body, has decreed that a second yellow card offense will cost players fines, with the scale of punishment increasing in each of the rounds.

"It is a ridiculous directive and it is only putting pressure on the players," said Football Association of Ireland president Fran Fields. "*FIFA should re-think the whole matter.*"

Player spokesman Moran said that if "any of our players suffer a financial penalty it will be paid for collectively by the entire panel."

Injured Romanians Florin Raducioiu and Ion Sabau practiced Thursday and are expected to play Saturday in the opening game against the Soviet Union, a team spokesman said. *(AP)*

England's goalkeeper, Peter Shilton, improved Thursday and will play in the the opening match against Ireland, but the team lost the services of reserve goalkeeper Chris Woods, who missed training because of a back injury. *(Reuters)*

Italy's star striker, Gianluca Vialli, said Thursday he had fully recovered from the calf injury that has dogged him during final preparations for his side's first match against Austria on Saturday. *(Reuters)*

Belgium drew its friendly international with Poland, 1-1, on Wednesday night in Brussels. *(AFP)*

Spain defeated the second-division *Italian club Triestina, 5-1, in its* final tune up game. *(AP)*

Tahiti became the 166th member of FIFA after the French soccer federation sent in the paperwork Wednesday within hours of the deadline. *(AP)*

Fourteen British football fans were to appear in court Thursday in Tunisia after being arrested following England's warm-up game in Tunis last weekend. Press reports said they were drunk and damaged parked cars, smashed shop windows and went on the rampage in a hotel. *(AFP)*

Quotable

Trainer Fernando Signorini on Argentine superstar Diego Maradona: "It is like from the dead he has risen to life. Diego is like a demon, he has been working so hard." *(AP)*

Spain's Young Team: Dark Horse With Kick

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — There are some experts who believe that Spain, not the Soviet Union, is the real dark horse of this tournament, and that in building a relatively young team, its coach, Luis Suárez, has made the correct decision.

Four players from the country's best club team, Real Madrid, are generally seen as having responsibility for Spain's success. And given the lightweight group in which they play the first round, there is little doubt that Rafael Martín Vásquez, Emilio Butragueño, Manuel Sanchis and José Miguel González, known simply as Michel, can power Spain into the second round.

The key will be 26-year-old striker Butragueño, who scored five goals in the 1986 tournament and can inspire those around him.

With 20 goals in 48 international matches, he is one of the national squad's most experienced players and a key to its success. Nicknamed *el Buitre*, the Vulture, he is a dogged competitor capable of dazzling moves that seem divinely inspired — *and are highly inspirational to* his teammates.

He, playmaker Michel and goalie Andoni Zubizaretta are the holdovers from 1986.

"*Those of us who were the* youngsters then are now the veterans," Butragueño said. "Last time we had some 30-year-olds. This time I'm a veteran at 26. Suárez has *really bet on youth.*"

Michel, with 43 international appearances, has been setting up Butragueño with sharp passes since 1984, with Real Madrid and the *national team.*

Now 27, Michel relies on his steady nerves, good field vision and pinpoint control to direct play up and down the center.

Vázquez, 24, came up to Real's first-division team in 1983, but he is just coming into his own on the field. Normally a left winger, he is fast and has a nasty shot. He moves to the center and takes over for Michel when the latter has trouble finding his rhythm.

Sanchis, 24, will be one of the anchors on defense. He is considered one of the most skillful all-round players in Spain.

For Uruguay, the finals in 1986 were a disaster. The team squandered the talents of such players as Enzo Francescoli and Rubén Paz and relied on brute force, rough play and negative tactics to survive. It failed and was eliminated early.

Now, the two-time World Cup winner's best hopes lie once again

GROUP E ASSESSMENT

in Francescoli and Paz, but newcomer Rubén Sosa, who plays for Lazio of Rome, will be the key if the team is to regain its reputation. The 23-year-old striker was brilliant in last year's South American *Championship, in which Brazil* beat Uruguay, 1-0, in the final.

Urugnay is the longest shot among the top eight contenders, but cannot be entirely discounted *because of players such as Sosa and* Francescoli.

For **Belgium,** Guy Thys's appointment as coach, replacing his replacement of the year before, Walter Meeuws, *was a critical step* in trying to revitalize an aging, defense-oriented team.

Thys, who is 67 years old, guided Belgium to the finals of the European championships in 1980 and 1984 and the World Cup finals in 1982 and 1986, thus making him the only coach with his team in three consecutive tournaments.

*South Korea made its second ap*pearance in the final round in 1986, 32 years after its first, but with the same result: no advancement.

Now, viewed as strong in most areas, South Korea would not surprise many people by gaining the second round. In qualifying, the team won all six games, outscoring opponents by 25-0. *(NYT, AP)*

Protests to Strain Security in Milan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — Italy's World Cup security plan may run up against more than fan vandalism Friday when Argentina faces Cameroon at Giuseppe Meazza Stadium.

Striking metalworkers and left-wing political groups called Thursday for demonstrations downtown near the stadium, and the protests are expected to further test the more than 3,000 extra police and the World Cup attendants assigned to keep peace.

A spokeswoman for the Milan police said the demonstrators would not be allowed within sight of the stadium.

"All people without tickets will be stopped by police at the very first checkpoint, one kilometer away, and forced back," said the spokeswoman, who talked about some security details on condition of anonymity.

The plan, according to authorities, is to establish three concentric circles of security for spectators with tickets to pass through. For World Cup employees and media people, all displaying accreditation documents, the measures will not be as strict.

In a bid to head off feared fan violence, authorities have imposed a security blanket on the northern industrial city, deploying more than 3,000 extra security personnel and banning alcohol sales on match day.

Close-circuit television cameras and police helicopters will keep spectators *under continuous watch.*

"Fans will be searched before being allowed into the stadium," said Carmelo Caruso, Milan's chief of police.

The opening game is to be preceded by a 25-minute extravaganza of Italian fashions, music and dance.

*The opening ceremony will fea*ture 160 models wearing the creations of four noted designers; three singers; 200 gymnasts; 24 giant soccer balls; and a hot air balloon.

The show will close with Edoardo Bennato and Gianna Nannini singing the World Cup anthem, written by Giorgio Moroder.

In Rome, FIFA said that the tournament's referees, potentially the most unpopular men at the World Cup, are being guarded around the clock by armed police.

"You never know if some madman is going to come and try to take revenge," a FIFA spokesman said.

Protecting the 36 referees, who will stay at secret locations when they travel to matches, is just one of the headaches for the organizers of soccer's greatest tournament.

Intelligence agents will be on the look-out for terrorists at matches and are posing as hotel guests and interpreters to help guard the 24 teams at training quarters patrolled by police *with submachine guns,* dogs and armored cars.

"Sorry, I can't help. I'm security," said an Italian at the United Arab Emirates' hotel in Imola.

He was sitting in the lobby at a desk marked "public relations" and had been asked for a team list by a foreign reporter. *(AP, Reuters)*

Reuters

Maradona: Ready to play.

Maradona Is Fit, but Loses On 2 Fronts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — Argentina's star, Diego Maradona is healthy and ready to play Friday night against Cameroon, but he has lost his favorite forward and a war of words with the president of FIFA.

Coach Carlos Bilardo benched the gifted but unpredictable Claudio Caniggia in favor of Abel Balbo for tactical reasons, leaving Maradona with little help to break open *the Cameroon defense.*

Bilardo said he went to Balbo because he could trust him better to check Cameroon's early rushes.

The starting lineup for Friday's game also includes midfielder Jorge Burruchaga, who has recovered from a right-leg injury.

Maradona has not been able to *workout comfortably because of* ingrown toenails and blisters on both feet.

But his personal trainer, Fernando Signorini, said he is over those problems and is anxious to play.

"The moment can't come too soon for Diego," Signorini said. "He is like baby with a new toy and can't wait for the Cup to start."

He said Maradona's physical condition was as good as it was in 1986.

FIFA's president, João Havelange, rejected a proposed meeting Thursday with Maradona to discuss better revenue sharing with the players.

"If he isn't happy, he doesn't have to come" to the World Cup, Havelange said. He also said that it was the World Cup that helped make Maradona one of the wealthiest soccer players in history.

Maradona wanted to discuss how the profits of the World Cup trickle down to the players. Havelange said he refuses to meet the Argentine and told Maradona to take any complaints to his club and national federation, which would put it through to FIFA.

"When Maradona arrived in Mexico he was a normal person," Havelange said. "Afterwards he was a star. So he has gotten gain of being at the World Cup." *(AP, Reuters)*

U.S. Players Are Learning That 'Soccer Is Not for Ballerinas'

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

TIRRENIA, Italy — During the U.S. team's 2-1 loss to Switzerland on Saturday, several American players were hammered fairly hard.

The team's leading scorer, Bruce Murray, in particular, had a difficult time as the man marking him seemed more interested in kicking his legs than the ball. On one play, the Swiss defender conked Murray with his forehead.

This sort of behavior is not unusual in soccer.

During the 1986 World Cup finals in Mexico, the South Korean team knocked down Diego Maradona of Argentina 11 times. The Uruguayan team treated him rather rudely, as well.

Four years earlier in Spain, Claudio Gentile of Italy spent *the full 90 minutes* trying to kick Maradona, often succeeding. He said later, "Soccer is not for ballerinas."

As the U.S. team has prepared for the 1990 World Cup finals, the Americans have shown a remarkable patience toward overly aggressive players. For the most part, they have turned the other cheek, in compliance with rules that, in theory at least, forbid maulings and thuggery.

While that may seem admirable in the context of sportsmanship, it raises an important question, as the Americans must contend with three physical European teams in the first round of the tournament, Czechoslovakia on Sunday, Italy the next Thursday and Austria five days after that: are the Americans mean enough to win?

For now, one can only guess.

While several of the players promised that the team could generate as much nastiness as necessary, others weren't so sure.

"It's funny," said Paul Caligiuri, walking off the field after the morning workout in the rain. "In international tournaments, we *always seem to win the fair-play award.*"

"I think we're too clean, myself included," said Murray. "As a team, we have to get more aggressive."

FIFA, the world governing body of soccer, would much prefer that all 24 teams in the finals comport themselves in gentlemanly style.

The lords of the game have gone so far as to instruct referees to call tighter games than usual, a directive chiefly aimed at eliminating the so-called "professional foul." It occurs when an offensive player has only the goalkeeper to beat, and another defensive player grabs him or tackles him under the guise of trying to knock the ball free.

With just one referee working each game, it is sometimes a judgment call, and the violated player frequently falls to the turf, writhing in feigned agony, to influence the call.

In the World Cup, a player committing such a foul will be ejected.

But so much more goes on during play.

In the Swiss game, Peter Vermes, a forward and one of the few Americans who plays for a European club team, was often impeded by defenders grabbing his wrists and tugging at his jersey, common tactics that are seldom detected by the referee, who generally watches play at the ball and *is the only one who can call a foul.*

"There is so much people don't see off the ball," Vermes said. "I'm always wrestling with my guy. It's like in basketball, when Patrick Ewing and Charles Barkley are fighting like crazy around the box. One of a forward's greatest assets is his arms. Upper-body strength is a great weapon."

Often, aggression, no matter how subtle, is a manifestation of machismo, and a player's early attempts to establish dominance can set the tone for the game. Sometimes, it happens on the first encounter.

"If he gets me the first time down field, then I have to retaliate," said Desmond Armstrong, a defensive player. "It's not dirty, per se. It's competitive. It's clean. It's man to man. I have to let you know I'm coming for you."

"As a rule," said Vermes, "the first time I touch the ball, I get whacked. I can either beat him, or the first time he touches the ball, whack him."

John Stollmeyer, a stubby midfielder, is regarded as the closest thing the United States has to an enforcer, a reputation earned by his willingness to make hard, *sliding tackles.*

John Doyle and Marcelo Balboa, both substitute defensive players, have shown a similar ability. So has Tab Ramos, a starting midfielder. But none of the Americans have done so with any consistency recently — certainly no professional fouling — and most are incapable of raising their overall level of aggressiveness for the entire game.

"You can't just go out there and clean somebody's clock," said Stollmeyer. "But there are guys who get away with it. As an American, we try to play by the rules but we also learn to flex and bend them. You don't let other guys get into a dangerous rhythm, whether it's right or wrong."

SPORTS

Just Another Day: Red Sox 4, Yankees 1

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Stump Merrill's first day as the New York Yankees' manager could have easily been just another day at the ball park for Bucky Dent.

When it was over on Wednesday night in Boston and the Yankees had lost to the Red Sox, 4-1, Merrill gave a half-grin and said, "We're not going to win them all, that's for sure."

With Dent dismissed and Merrill called on to take over for the team's 50th game, the Yankees totaled just two hits off Mike Boddicker, the Red Sox starter. They got none after the second inning and lost their fifth game in a row.

The loss was the Yankees' 10th in 11 games, and the team extended a losing streak to five games for the fourth time this season. New York fell 9½ games behind Boston in the American League East.

After giving up a run-scoring single in the second to Matt Nokes, Boddicker retired 21 of the last 22 batters of the game. The only other Yankee runner reached base when Luis Rivera, the Red Sox shortstop, bobbled Alvaro Espinoza's grounder in the sixth for an error.

"We ran into a quality pitcher capable of jerking up a gem," Merrill said of Boddicker. "And that's what he did."

"This is way too familiar," said Don Mattingly, who has had just three hits in his last 27 times at bat, a .111 average. "This is no fun. I've never been on a club that's lost like this.

"Stump wants to be positive and wants us to be positive as a club. If he can get that done, it might be nice."

Athletics 5, Rangers 4: Nolan Ryan, who hadn't started since May 17 because of back spasms, gave up long home runs to Oakland's Jose Canseco and Dave Henderson in the first two innings in a game in Arlington, Texas.

Tigers 6, Indians 4: Cecil Fielder, who signed with Detroit after a year in Japan, hit three home runs in a game for the second time this season. His third homer, a three-run shot to left-center in the fifth, was estimated at 470 feet (140 meters), among the longest ever hit at Cleveland's Municipal Stadium.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

White Sox 5, Mariners 0: In Chicago, Melido Perez pitched a four-hitter for his second career shutout as the White Sox rebounded from a 10-6 loss to beat Seattle. Scott Fletcher and Lance Johnson each drove in two runs in Chicago's five-run first as the White Sox won for the sixth time in nine games.

Orioles 8, Brewers 7: Milwaukee lost its top starter, Teddy Higuera, to a pulled groin after three innings and the game in the ninth on Craig Worthington's first homer since May 4. Worthington hit his fourth home run of the season off Bill Krueger as Baltimore improved to 8-4 on its road trip.

Angels 6, Royals 2: California, in a deep slump a month ago, is back at the .500 mark, thanks to Bert Blyleven's 32d career victory over the Royals in a game in Kansas City. Blyleven, who is 32-21 against the Royals, allowed six hits before Mark Eichhorn retired Pat Tabler for the final out to earn his 11th save.

Twins 12, Blue Jays 5: In Toronto, Kirby Puckett, baseball's first $3 million man, continued to earn his money, going five-for-five for the second time this season for Minnesota. Puckett, now hitting .342, had a double and four singles and scored three runs. His other five-hit game was on May 14 against Oakland.

Cardinals 12, Phillies 11: In a National League game in St. Louis, Missouri, the Cardinals battled back twice to down Philadelphia in 10 innings. The Cardinals won on Willie McGee's two-run double that capped a three-run rally after Philadelphia had taken an 11-9 lead.

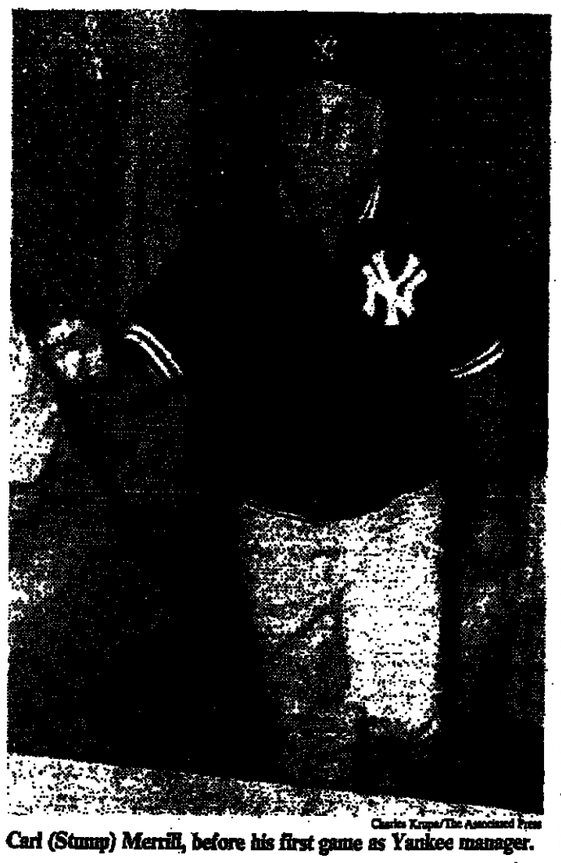
Mets 4, Expos 3: In New York, Frank Viola became the first National League pitcher to win nine games this season and Kevin Elster had a key two-run single in the seventh for the Mets' victory over Montreal.

Dodgers 7, Braves 5: In Los Angeles, Eddie Murray's three-run double in the eighth resulted in the 8,000th victory in the Dodgers' 100-year history. Los Angeles is 27-27 this season and 8,000-7,270 since the franchise began to play in Brooklyn in 1890.

Pirates 6, Cubs 1: Andy Van Slyke's three-run homer and his four RBIs led the Pirates in completing a three-game sweep of Chicago in Pittsburgh. The game was called in the seventh after a rain delay of one hour, 19 minutes.

Giants 3, Reds 2: Kevin Mitchell's solo home run in the 11th, two innings after Will Clark had homered to tie the game, gave San Francisco a three-game sweep at home. The Giants became the first team this season to win a series against Cincinnati.

Padres 3, Astros 2: In San Diego, Garry Templeton singled in the winning run in the ninth after Joe Carter tied the game with a two-run homer. The loss was Houston's sixth in a row. *(NYT, AP)*



Charles Krupa/The Associated Press

Carl (Stump) Merrill, before his first game as Yankee manager.

Manager Merrill: Box Office He's Not

Yankees' Newest Has Paid His Dues

By Claire Smith
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Carl (Stump) Merrill is many things, but first and foremost he is a baseball man.

Those who got to know Merrill during his brief visits to New York as a member of the Yankees' coaching staff knew that he longed to manage. And when he did manage throughout the Yankees' minor-league system, Merrill dared to dream that he one day might do so in the major leagues.

But when Merrill spoke of that dream, it often seemed a lament. For he recognized a major-league reality: Teams are fond of hiring managers they consider almost as much box-office draws as the million-dollar ballplayers.

Merrill never seemed to hold much hope that the pattern would change for a six-year minor-league player turned minor-league manager, a posture that was understandable considering the well-known philosophy of George Steinbrenner.

After all, the Yankees' owner made Billy Martin the manager five times partly because, Steinbrenner said, Martin could "put fannies in the seats."

That philosophy and Merrill's outlook all changed Wednesday when Steinbrenner did the improbable. Stump Merrill, manager of the Class AAA Columbus Clippers, replaced Bucky Dent as manager of the Yankees.

"I feel sorry for Bucky," said Jeff Torborg, the manager of the Chicago White Sox and a man who once coached with Merrill in New York. "But if it had to happen, I'm glad it's Stump.

"He's paid his dues. He worked hard even though he's bounced up and down in that organization. And Stump's a good baseball guy. He knows the game."

While Merrill, 46, bounced around that system, he busied himself not only with baseball but also with all manner of sports.

For years during the fall, he was an assistant football coach at Bowdoin College and at his alma mater, the University of Maine.

He also got his nickname at Maine one day from a coach who was trying to get the 5-foot-8 (1.72 meter) Merrill's attention as he was walking along with two tall players.

But Merrill never lost sight of his baseball goals, and he worked hard to achieve them.

"We used to run a lot at Yankee Stadium, whenever we had a chance on the road," said Tommy John, a former Yankee pitcher. "And we used to talk over baseball strategy all the time.

"Stump is knowledgeable, very knowledgeable. I don't know what more he can do because of the situation, but I think that, as a manager, Stump will be fine."

After Merrill's catching career — spent entirely in the Phillies' minor-league system — ended, he joined the Yankees' organization in 1977 as pitching coach at West Haven.

In 1985, the big league club finally called, when Yogi Berra chose Merrill as his first-base coach. But when Berra was replaced by Martin, Merrill was ordered to swap places with Doug Holmquist, a close friend of Martin's who was then the manager of the Clippers.

Thus began a series of moves that literally had Merrill going up and down as his fate as coach was linked to managers who fell into and out of favor with Steinbrenner.

Morgan Files Appeal of Ban

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Joe Morgan, manager of the Boston Red Sox, has filed an appeal of his three-day suspension, meaning that he can remain with the Red Sox until a hearing next Tuesday in New York with the American League, president Bobby Brown.

"I appealed because of the severity," Morgan said after filing the appeal Wednesday. "I don't know what the other side has been saying about this."

On Tuesday, Brown suspended Morgan for supporting a brushback pitch that led to a bench-clearing brawl Sunday in Cleveland. That night, Morgan said he would not challenge the suspension. "Appeal? Appeal for what? You lose appeals," Morgan had said.

For Auld Lang Syne, How About a Little Less Steinbrenner?

VANTAGE POINT/Dave Anderson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the centuries to come, when historians search the archives for the events of the year 1990, they will be surprised to learn that it ended on June 6 instead of Dec. 31.

The year 1990 must have ended on June 6, if George Steinbrenner is to be believed. In the weeks before spring training in the year 1990, the Yankees' principal owner promised that Bucky Dent would be "my manager all year."

But "all year" turned out to last only until Wednesday, June 6, when the Yankees disposed of Dent and hired Carl (Stump) Merrill, the 18th time in 18 seasons as the principal owner that George Steinbrenner has changed managers.

"Stump Merrill?" a Yankee observer was saying. "The guy who sings the national anthem?"

No, that's Robert Merrill, but never dismiss anybody as a candidate to be a future Yankee manager.

Notice that the person who confused the identity of the new manager with the identity of the voice at Yankee Stadium was described as a Yankee "observer," not a Yankee fan. In recent years the Yankee fan, once as proud as a peacock and twice as arrogant, has dissolved into an endangered species. Some won't even acknowledge their loyalty anymore, only their roots.

"Nobody was a bigger Yankee fan than I was," a middle-aged man said two weeks ago, "but I just can't root for them anymore."

That middle-aged man could still root for the Yankees, meaning the players, but he can't bring himself to root for George Steinbrenner, the principal reason the Yankees have plunged to their current depths: last place in the American League East without hope for much progress.

The essence of a winning team in any sport invariably involves three factors: continuity, stability and ability.

At the start of the free-agent era, Steinbrenner was able to purchase ability, the best team money can buy. But after the departure of those high-priced players, notably Reggie Jackson and Jim (Catfish) Hunter, the overall ability has deteriorated.

Not since 1981 have the Yankees won the American League East or the American League pennant. Not since their two-year reign of 1977-1978 have the Yankees won the World Series.

Instead of luring ability, the Yankees are now spurned by the best free agents, who don't need the aggravation.

As for continuity and stability, those words no longer have any meaning to the Yankees. Not in the clubhouse. Not in the front office.

In the nine seasons since the 1981 pennant team, Steinbrenner has changed managers 11 times, not to mention all his general managers or all the coaching changes, which continued Wednesday.

Champ Summers, the batting coach, and Joe Sparks, the third-base coach, were dismissed. Bucky Showalter is the third-base coach, and Gene Michael, who had two tours as the Yankee manager, was hired as a spy-in-the-sky coach.

For the moment, the Yankees must do without a batting coach. But the way they've been hitting, that might be an improvement.

In the nine seasons since the 1981 pennant team, only one Yankee manager, Lou Piniella, served two uninterrupted seasons. But for 1988, the principal owner reinstalled Billy Martin before rehiring Piniella to finish that season.

Then he put Piniella in the television booth to hire Dallas Green, who was succeeded by Dent in August.

With so many different managers, so many different general managers and so many different coaches, the Yankee players can't be expected to settle into the smooth routine that baseball demands over a 162-game schedule. Stability and continuity create that smooth routine, not impetuous changes.

You would think that Steinbrenner would have learned to let managers and general managers grow in the job. Piniella is now managing the Cincinnati Reds because a former Yankee general manager, Bob Quinn, offered him the job. And the Reds are rolling to the National League West title.

Jeff Torborg, a longtime Yankee coach, was too smart to consider being the Yankee manager but he jumped at the chance to manage the Chicago White Sox, suddenly a surprising second to the Athletics in the American League West.

Piniella and Torborg might each be the manager of the year in their respective leagues.

Shortly before last season ended, Steinbrenner announced that he intended to be "more involved" in operating the Yankees, as if he hadn't been involved before. Upon hearing of the principal owner's decision, a rival general manager laughed.

"I hope George is more involved," he said.

Everybody in baseball knows that the more George Steinbrenner is involved, the less chance the Yankees have of developing continuity and stability. Everybody knows that except George Steinbrenner himself.

BOOKS

THE KING

By Donald Barthelme. Wood Engravings by Barry Moser. 159 pages. $16.95. An Edward Burlingame Book/Harper & Row, Publishers Inc., 10 East 53d Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

IN a daring tour de force that combines legend, parody and literature, Donald Barthelme plunks the story of King Arthur, the knights of the Round Table and their ladies into the cauldron of 20th-century war.

His brilliant novel reaches beyond the black humor of "Snow White," which he once turned into a contemporary Grimm-Disney fairy tale, and enters a fanciful dream world where peace reigns after the defeat of the Third Reich.

"The King" is pure Barthelme: deadpan, sly and cunning. Its barely concealed moments of seriousness make it his most learned and ambitious novel. To accuse him of conveying a message in any conventional sense, of course, is to overlook the pleasure of following his delicious turns of phrase and fathoming his circuitous plot.

It takes fancy footwork for a writer to walk in the steps of Sir Thomas Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," Alfred Lord Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" and T. H. White's "Once and Future King."

Yet Barthelme takes the risk in his own inimitable way in "The King." Because of the time and place — wartime England under attack by the Luftwaffe — Barthelme's novel may remind some readers not so much of the classic Arthurian writers who have crossed swords with Excalibur in the past as of Thomas Pynchon's "Gravity's Rainbow."

And now on to King Arthur's — and Winston Churchill's — war: The British are in retreat at Dunkirk; the Luftwaffe is blitzing London. The traitor, Lord Haw-Haw, is broadcasting military disinformation from Germany; the American poet Ezra Pound is spewing anti-Semitic propaganda from Italy.

Haw-Haw says that Gawain has been reported captured at Dunkirk. King Arthur languishes at Dover without Guinevere. And where is Launcelot? Betraying Arthur by hanging out with Guinevere back at the palace.

Arthur says, "The entire English-speaking world believes that Launcelot is sleeping with Guinevere." Guinevere says: "This is not my favorite among our wars. Too many competing interests."

Meantime, the knights of the Round Table are busy. Launcelot is locked in combat with the Black Knight. After they tilt lances and knock each other about, they rest on the ground and share Brie-with-pepper on pebble bread.

Later, Launcelot fights the Yellow Knight. A Girl Guide comes along and sells them some Girl Guide cookies. Launcelot says he is tired of hearing about the vaunted Polish cavalry. The Germans are bombing civilization.

Sir Roger says the knights should be out slaying dragons. Launcelot says: "You don't bump into them all that often. Very few people in this world have actually slain a dragon. You will find a dozen vaunters in any great hall who claim to have done so, and the minstrels sing of many such triumphs, but what has actually been slain, in almost every case, is a lizard."

In the end, Launcelot dreams of a time where there is no war, no Round Table, no King Arthur. He thinks about Guinevere's sexuality and, together, under an apple tree, they share a bottle of Pinot Grigio.

Nothing in "The King" is real — except the excellent illustrations by Barry Moser — or unreal. The reader goes along for the wild ride, watching Barthelme drop literary allusions so quickly that they pass the eye unnoticed.

For example, at one point Launcelot says he has lost his way, and Sir Roger replies, "Lost in a dark wood." A literary reader may be reminded of Canto I of "Inferno," where midway in the journey of his life, Dante realizes that he has strayed from the True Way into the Dark Wood of Error.

Donald Barthelme completed his novel a few months before he died last July at 58. All hail to "The King."

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE most prestigious event in the New York calendar, the Reisinger Knockout Team Championship, ended last week in a victory for a squad led by David Berkowitz. He and his teammates Mark Cohen, Bill Pollack, Bruce Rogoff and Robb Gordon won the final by 22 imps.

Good defense by Cohen on the diagramed deal accounted for almost all of the winning margin in the final. Against four hearts he led his singleton ace of diamonds and made a key play by shifting to the spade jack. The queen won in dummy, and South came to his club ace and led a low heart.

Cohen made his second key move by putting up his heart king and leading the spade king. South was helpless when he won the ace. If he took a club ruff he could not make use of the diamond queen, and drawing trumps would also leave him a trick short.

If West had played passively by leading the club queen at the second trick, South would have maneuvered ten tricks by taking the club ruff at once and then playing a heart to the ace and another heart. The spade queen would have been a late entry to the dummy to score the diamond queen. West's spade shift removed the entry to the dummy before South was ready to use it.

In the replay North-South rested cautiously in two hearts and scored 170. So Berkowitz gained 7 imps and would have lost 10 with less accurate defensive play.

NORTH
♠Q43
♡Q64
◇Q10652
♣109

WEST
♠KJ108
♡K105
◇A
♣QJ843

EAST
♠75
♡98
◇J98743
♣765

SOUTH (D)
♠A962
♡AJ732
◇K
♣AK2

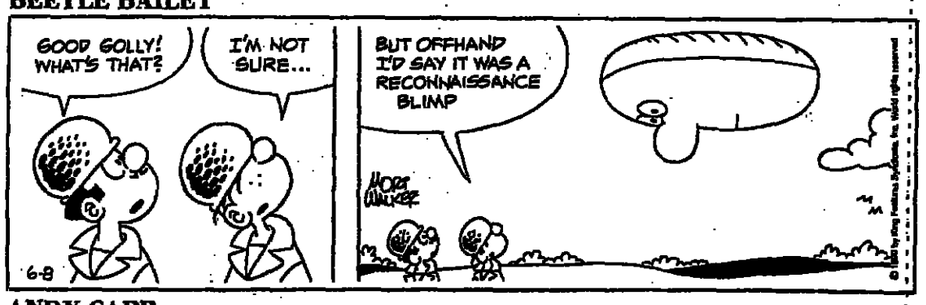
North and South were vulnerable.
The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	2♠	2♡	Pass
4♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond ace.

PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

DOONESBURY

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HELAT
CHITH
GREESY
RIGDIF

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FILMY JADED LOCKET BUBBLE
Answer: Might set off an explosion in the home— AN OLD FLAME

BLONDIE

SPORTS

Graf and Seles Advance to Final

By Nick Stout
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The 16-year-old Yugoslav drew on her bank of experience Thursday and demonstrated to the 14-year-old American what big-time tennis is all about.

And so Monica Seles will go to the women's final of the French Open on Saturday — when she will challenge Steffi Graf for the third time in her young but illustrious career — and Jennifer Capriati will return to the practice courts.

Seles, the No. 2 seed, beat Capriati, 6-2, 6-2, shortly after Graf, seeded No. 1, eliminated Jana Novotna, 6-1, 6-2, on a wet and windy afternoon in Paris.

"It was her first Grand Slam and you could see that maybe her experience wasn't there," Seles said of Capriati, who was playing in her fifth tournament since turning professional in March.

FRENCH OPEN

It was supposed to have been a much closer semifinal. Seles had shown signs of strain in close victories over Manuela Maleeva and Laura Guildemeister earlier this week. Capriati, on the other hand, had not lost a set in the tournament. In reaching the semifinals, she gained so many ranking points that she will be seeded at Wimbledon later this month. When the next rankings are published, Capriati will be No. 13.

But Seles, a strong left-hander with a two-fisted forehand, dominated the match from the outset, breaking Capriati's serve in the first game.

"She was playing well and didn't miss anything," Capriati said. "I was making all the errors. And because I was making so many errors it went so quickly. A lot of games I had 30-0 and I didn't win those games."

In fact, there were only three such games, and Capriati even won one. But it must have seemed like a long day to the cheerful schoolgirl who has been a center of attention here for two weeks.

Seles was in a similar position a year ago. She had turned professional a few weeks before arriving in Paris, where she dominated until her semifinal loss to Graf.

"Last year when I was playing Steffi I was up 4-3 in the third set," Seles remembered Thursday. "I lost a couple of points because of experience. I had never been in that situation before."

Seles came out to watch Graf play the final against Arantxa Sánchez Vicario. But she did not stay to see the entirety of Sánchez's victory because there was another interesting match going on: a juniors semifinal in which Capriati, then 13, was playing Federica Haumuller of Argentina. Capriati won that day, and later beat Eva Svigilerova of Czechoslovakia for the juniors championship.

Seles knew even then that she ought to be looking over her shoulder at the rising American.

So on Thursday, she knew what to do. Typical was the way Seles won a point with Capriati serving at 2-2, 30-15, in the second set. After the two had traded a few heavily grunted groundstrokes, Seles brought her adversary to the forecourt with a drop shot. Capriati raced in and got the ball back, but Seles was poised. She twisted her tall slender body rightward and then sprang back with a blistering backhand passing shot.

But most of the excitement came in the final game, when Capriati desperately staved off six match points before Seles finally prevailed.

Graf's victory over Novotna puts her in the French final for the fourth straight year. Showing no ill effects from an allergy that bothered her earlier in the tournament, Graf won the first set on a service ace and then took advantage of Novotna's errors in the second.

For Novotna, Graf is a veritable nemesis; in the seven matches they have played over the years, the 21-year-old Czechoslovak has yet to win. Asked what it takes to beat Graf, Novotna replied:

"I don't know. During the 10 days of the tournament, everyone was saying that Steffi was not playing very well, that she was sick. Today she played a very good match, and she just keeps proving that she is the No. 1 player in the world. She knows how to handle the bad weather, the semifinal pressure and everything else."

It remains to be seen if Graf can handle Seles in the final. By winning Thursday, Seles extended her victory streak to 31 matches — including a two-set victory over Graf less than three weeks ago in Berlin.

If Graf is bothered by the prospect of playing Seles again so soon, she is not saying so. For her part, Seles is careful to play down her triumph in Berlin.

"When I beat Steffi I was really playing well, and everything was good," she said. "But it's going to be very hard to do the same thing here. It's a Grand Slam tournament, and I don't think I'm in as good a form as I was then."

The men's finalists will be decided Friday, when Andre Agassi plays Jonas Svensson and Thomas Muster meets Andrés Gómez.

Pierre Gleizes/The Associated Press
Jennifer Capriati, left, getting a pat on the back from her elder by two years, Monica Seles, 16, after their semifinal match on Thursday.

Pierre Gleizes/The Associated Press
With her defeat of Jana Novotna, Steffi Graf reached the women's final for the fourth straight year.

Makarov Named Top NHL Rookie

The Associated Press

TORONTO — Sergei Makarov, the 31-year-old Soviet star of the Calgary Flames, has been named National Hockey League rookie of the year in the league's annual awards ceremony here.

Makarov received more votes from the Professional Hockey Writers' Association than Mike Modano of the Minnesota North Stars and Jeremy Roenick of the Chicago Blackhawks.

"Right now, this is the most important thing that's happened to me," Makarov said at the ceremony Wednesday.

Mark Messier, who led the Edmonton Oilers to their fifth Stanley Cup in seven years, stepped out of the shadow of former teammate Wayne Gretzky by edging Boston's Ray Bourque in the closest balloting ever for the most valuable player award.

"I knew it would be close," Messier said after winning the first major individual award for which he's been nominated.

Messier won by only two points, receiving 227 of a possible 315 points. Bourque received 225 points. Brett Hull of St. Louis was a distant third. Gretzky was not a finalist for the first time in his 11 NHL seasons.

Gretzky, however, edged Messier to win the scoring title. Bourque won the Norris Trophy as the best defenseman for the third time in four years. Hull joined his father, Bobby Hull, to become the first father-son tandem to capture the Lady Byng Trophy, given for skillful and gentlemanly play.

The most controversial selection was that of Makarov.

Mike Blake/Reuters
Sergei Makarov, a controversial choice, with his trophy.

Makarov, who turns 32 later this month, is hardly a rookie by hockey standards — not with two Olympic gold medals and seven world championships under his belt. But the Soviet star, a long-time member of the Soviet national team's famed "KLM Line," was still a first-year player because the Soviet League is considered amateur by the NHL.

"Watching him while we were growing up and now competing against him, that's a pretty high honor," said Roenick. "But it's as strange as it is an honor."

Many general managers agreed and considered changing the award's eligibility rules.

"By the rules, he's a rookie," said Modano. "He had a hard time (adjusting), just like we had."

Makarov appeared to adjust quickly, scoring 24 goals with 62 assists while playing all 80 regular-season games.

Montreal's Patrick Roy won the Vezina Trophy as the best goaltender for the second straight year. Rick Meagher of St. Louis was named top defensive forward.

Bob Murdoch, who guided the Winnipeg Jets to third place in the Smythe Division, was named coach of the year.

In the NBA, It's the Year of the Home-Court Cinch

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

DETROIT — The NBA has a big problem, maybe an insolvable one: the Home-Court Advantage. What was once an interesting edge has become a monster.

You could hear and see The Thing in Detroit on Tuesday in The Palace.

Detroit called time with 6:58 to play and a 90-80 deficit to Portland. Then the Pistons sent 21,454 substitutes to the scorer's table all at once.

"Shout!"

"Throw your hands up and Shout!"

The public address system played the 1959 rocker by the Isley Brothers at incredible volume. A pair of Blues Brothers imitators went to center court and paid raucous homage to John Belushi and Dan Aykroyd. Four scantily clad women did an act for which, 25 years ago, they would have been arrested.

The huge screen above center court showed a machine for measuring noise. The crowd, egged on by grading its decibel score, pushed the needle into the red — hearing may be impaired — range.

The crowd won the game. As usual. Portland played better. Detroit won. That's been the story of the National Basketball Association playoffs. Would it continue Thursday night in Game 2?

The home team's record in this year's postseason is almost unbelievable: 55-13. And this is in what are, basically, even matchups between strong teams. We know who's going to win before the tip.

Isiah Thomas was the visible instrument of the Palace's collective will in Game 1.

"I got an energy burst from somewhere," said Thomas, who scored 16 points in seven minutes to key the 105-99 victory. "Earlier, I was missing layups because I just didn't have enough energy to get it to the hole.

"But the crowd got into it and I fed off them."

Thomas, like most great NBA players, can take over in the closing minutes of a game — at home. On the road, he's seldom done it.

How does the NBA home phenomenon work and how does it differ from other pro sports, none of which is so cursed? Just listen to the players.

"The crowd was behind us in the fourth quarter and really helped push us on," said Detroit's Bill Laimbeer.

Defense is mostly intensity. Or intensity plus the assumption that the referees will let you get away with murder. As they usually do when you're at home.

In the last seven minutes, Detroit probably committed 743 fouls. Maybe two were called. Clyde Drexler would drive and all five Pistons would hit him at some point. No call.

NBA FINALS

"We got a championship — team — whistle called down the stretch," said Portland's Jerome Kersey, not even complaining since the Trail Blazers fully expect the same courtesy back in Oregon.

"At the end, they were holding and pushing, and nothing was called," Kersey said. "You're not going to get baby calls with the game on the line in their place, and there's nothing you can do about it."

As a result, road teams wait for the ax to fall. By anticipating disaster, they precipitate it. Any athlete knows that emotions ambush you so suddenly and with such force that, once you're in the grip of psychological forces, you almost feel helpless.

"It reminded me of many championship series," said Pistons Coach Chuck Daly. "Fatigue takes over and it becomes a test of wills."

In a test of wills, would it help to have 21,454 people with you, plus a sense of endangered territoriality?

In football and baseball, the crowd is not nearly so close or so loud. In open-air parks, the very floor does not vibrate.

Only once, for instance, has a World Series been played in a basketball-like setting. In 1987, the Minnesota Twins won in the enclosed Metrodome in the only Series in a century in which the home team won every game.

Already in these NBA series, there have been two seven-game series with all-home winners, as well as a 5-0 series.

The Trail Blazers have been the ultimate example of the phenomenon. They have actually been outscored, and some would say outplayed, in their last two series, but the home court has saved them and pushed them into the finals.

The Spurs crushed Portland all three times in San Antonio, by 48 points. In Portland, the Trail Blazers had to salvage two victories in overtime. But that was enough.

Then, against Phoenix, Portland won its three home games by a total of only nine points.

In Phoenix, however, the Trail Blazers got squashed twice, trailing one game by 46 points. Portland probably won Game 6 on the road only because Phoenix's Kevin Johnson was hurt.

These finals in the Year of the Home Court have a special irony. Both Detroit and Portland won 59 games. The Pistons got the vital home edge on the basis of a better conference record — better by .009.

What's the long-term solution?

Play Games 5, 6 and 7 on a neutral court?

Spot the visiting team eight points? Statistically, that's what it would take this year. Hosts have won by an average of 8.01 points a game. From one site to the other, that's a 16-point swing.

The NBA probably shouldn't do any of the above. The league's home-court problem has always been annoying, but bearable. Let's wait. Maybe this is a one-year fluke. Maybe Portland, which looked strong Tuesday, will even oblige by winning Game 2 in Detroit.

Ewing Breaks Into All-NBA First Team

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Patrick Ewing, the New York Knicks' All-Star center, is the only newcomer on the 1990 All-NBA first team, joining repeaters Magic Johnson, Michael Jordan, Charles Barkley and Karl Malone.

Ewing was a second-team choice in the past two seasons, finishing behind Akeem Olajuwon of the Houston Rockets. But this time, he edged Olajuwon for the starting spot after averaging 28.6 points, 10.9 rebounds and 3.99 blocks per game while shooting .551 from the field.

Ewing received 44 first-team votes from 92 members of a media panel — three members from each National Basketball League city and 11 representing the national media — in voting announced Wednesday. He collected 344 points, with votes counted on a 5-3-1 basis for first-, second- and third-team selections.

Olajuwon got 42 first-team votes and 326 points.

Johnson, of the Los Angeles Lakers, named the league's most valuable player for a third time, was the top vote-getter with 91 first-team votes and 458 of a possible 460 points.

Barkley, of the Philadelphia 76ers, also had 91 first-team votes, but a total of 456 points. Malone, of the Utah Jazz, also amassed 456 points, with 90 first-team votes, and Jordan, of the Chicago Bulls, collected 90 first-team votes and 453 points.

Johnson made the first team for the eighth consecutive year, and Jordan, the NBA's leading scorer, for the fourth.

SIDELINES

Samaranch Takes Cue From Africa

BARCELONA (Reuters) — The president of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch, said Thursday that the Olympics would like to be the first to end a boycott of South African sports but would take its cue from other African nations.

"We were the first sports organization to close the doors on South Africa, we would be very pleased to be the first to open them," Samaranch said after a meeting of the committee's executive board. "Positive moves in South Africa need a favorable response from the IOC."

South Africa, which has been boycotted by many nations because of its apartheid system of racial separation, last competed in the Olympics in Rome in 1960. President Frederik W. de Klerk announced Thursday that a four-year state of emergency would be lifted Friday in three of South Africa's four provinces. He has also begun talks with the African National Congress, after lifting a ban on the organization and freeing its leader, Nelson Mandela, after 27 years in prison.

NASCAR Driver Dies in 5-Year Coma

GREER, South Carolina (AP) — Clyde (Butch) Lindley, 43, a two-year NASCAR sportsman and 1984 champion of the All-Pro Circuit, died after five years in a coma that resulted from a racing accident.

Lindley, who never regained consciousness after the April 13, 1985, crash at DeSoto Speedway in Bradenton, Florida, died Wednesday at Greer Lutheran Health Center. His brain stem was severed, and he underwent treatment without success at a facility for comatose patients in Richmond, Virginia.

● **Pat Tallman**, 50, a public-address announcer whose colorful style was a hallmark of the National Basketball Association's San Antonio Spurs, died Wednesday in San Antonio after a heart attack.

For the Record

The Minnesota North Stars' owners said Wednesday that Norman Green, a co-owner of the Calgary Flames, had acquired the controlling interest in the National Hockey League club, joining Howard Baldwin and Morris Belzberg as the North Stars' owners. *(UPI)*

The winning jockey of the Epsom Derby, Pat Eddery, was given a three-day ban by Epsom stewards after a race on Thursday for excessive use of the whip. Eddery rode Quest For Fame to win the Epsom Derby on Wednesday. *(Reuters)*

Quotable

● Card (Stump) Merrill, who replaced Bucky Dent as manager of the New York Yankees on Wednesday: "My main concern is to get them to playing and having fun. I'm not saying anything against Bucky but, from watching them, it looked like a listless ball club from what I saw." *(NYT)*

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	28	23	.549	—
Milwaukee	26	24	.520	1½
Toronto	28	26	.519	1½
Baltimore	25	28	.472	4
Cleveland	23	27	.460	4½
Detroit	24	30	.444	5½
New York	18	32	.360	9½
West Division				
Oakland	35	14	.686	—
Chicago	31	18	.633	3
Minnesota	30	22	.577	5½
California	27	27	.500	9½
Seattle	25	29	.463	11½
Kansas City	22	29	.431	13
Texas	21	32	.396	15

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	33	19	.635	—
Philadelphia	27	22	.540	5
Montreal	28	24	.538	5
New York	23	24	.489	8½
St. Louis	24	29	.453	9½
Chicago	22	31	.415	11½
West Division				
Cincinnati	33	15	.688	—
San Diego	28	24	.538	7
Los Angeles	27	27	.500	9
San Francisco	25	29	.463	11
Atlanta	20	30	.400	14
Houston	20	33	.377	15½

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota	201 220 030—12 19 1	
Toronto	022 100 000— 5 8 1	

Guthrie, Candelaria (4), Berenguer (7), Aguilera (9) and Ortiz; Blair, Wills (4), Kilgus (6), Acker (8) and Borders. Myers (7). W—Candelaria, 7-1. L—Blair, 0-2. HRs—Minnesota, Gagne (4). Toronto, Gruber (15).

New York	010 000 000—1 2 0	
Boston	000 201 10x—4 10 1	

LaPoint, J.Robinson (6), Guetterman (7) and Nokes; Boddicker and Pena. W—Boddicker, 7-3. L—LaPoint, 4-5. HR—Boston, Rivera (2).

Detroit	010 014 000—6 6 1	
Cleveland	011 200 000—4 13 0	

Morris, Henneman (8) and Heath; Swindell, Guante (6) and Alomar. W—Morris, 4-7. L—Swindell, 2-5. Sv—Henneman (14). HRs—Detroit, Fielder 3 (22), T. Jones (4). Cleveland, Jacoby (5), C.James (3).

Seattle	000 000 000—0 4 0	
Chicago	000 000 02x—2 7 2	

M. Young and S. Bradley; M. Perez and Fisk. W—M. Perez, 5-4. L—M. Young, 1-4.

California	000 411 000—6 7 2	
Kansas City	000 000 101—2 6 1	

Blyleven, Eichhorn (9) and Parrish, Orton (2); Gordon, Farr (6), M. Davis (8), Montgomery (9) and Macfarlane. W—Blyleven, 5-3. L—Gordon, 2-4. Sv—Eichhorn (11). HRs—California, Winfield (5), Parrish (6).

Baltimore	000 420 011—8 13 0	
Milwaukee	201 200 110—7 13 2	

Bollard, Williamson (7), Olson (9) and Melvin; Higuera, Edens (4), Capel (4), Krueger (5) and Surhoff. W—Williamson, 4-1. L—Krueger, 2-3. Sv—Olson (13). HRs—Baltimore, Worthington (4). Milwaukee, Yount (4).

Oakland	113 000 000—6 6 2	
Texas	001 200 100—4 12 3	

Sanderson, Nelson (6), Honeycutt (6), Burns (7), Eckersley (9) and Gutrie, Steinbach (8); Ryan, Moyer (6), Arnsberg (7), Rogers (8) and Petrulli, Stanley (8), Jo. Russell (9). W—Sanderson, 7-2. L—Ryan, 4-3. Sv—Eckersley (18). HRs—Oakland, Canseco (20), D.Henderson (8). Texas, Baines (8).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati	200 000 000 00—2 9 0	
San Francisco	000 100 001 01—3 6 2	

(11 innings)

D. Jackson, Myers (8), Dibble (11) and J. Reed; D.Robinson, Badorsian (9), Brantley (11) and G. Carter. W—Brantley, 2-1. L—Dibble, 3-1. HRs—Cincinnati, O'Neill (7). San Francisco, W. Clark (10), Mitchell (15).

Houston	000 200 000—2 3 0	
San Diego	000 000 003—3 8 0	

Portugal, Schatzeder (9), Andersen (9) and Trevino; Dunne, G. Harris (7), Lefferts (9) and Santiago. W—Lefferts, 2-1. L—Portugal, 1-4. HRs—Houston, G. Davis (17). San Diego, J. Carter (9).

Montreal	010 000 011—3 10 1	
New York	000 200 20x—4 6 2	

Ka. Gross and Fitzgerald; Viola, Pena (8), Franco (9) Sasser. W—Viola, 9-2. L— Ka. Gross, 7-4. Sv—Franco (9). HR—New York, H. Johnson (9).

Chicago	000 100 0—1 5 2	
Pittsburgh	300 100 x—4 6 1	

7 innings due to rain

G. Maddux, Lanz (1) and Girardi, Villanueva (5); Drabek and Bilardello. W—Drabek, 8-2. L—G.Maddux, 4-6. HRs—Chicago, Dawson (14). Pittsburgh, VanSlyke (7).

Philadelphia	000 200 012 3—11 13 0	
St.Louis	100 510 002 2—12 15 0	

10 innings

Cook, Carman (4), Akerfelds (7), Combs (8), R.McDowell (9), Mulholland (10) and Daulton; Mathews, Horton (4), Niedenfuer (7), La.Smith (7), DiPino (10) and Zeile. W—DiPino, 3-0. L— R.McDowell, 2-1. HRs—Philadelphia, R.Jones (1). St. Louis, Pendleton (4).

Atlanta	002 000 030—5 8 2	
Los Angeles	001 200 02x—3 14 1	

Smoltz, Castillo 4), Kerfeld (7), Beaver (8) and Olson, Cabrera (8); M. Maddux, Crews (4), J. Howell (8) and Scioscia. W—J. Howell, 2-1. L—Kerfeld, 3-3.

Japan Baseball

Central League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yomiuri	31	18	0	.633	—
Taiyo	25	19	2	.568	3½
Chunichi	22	24	1	.478	7½
Hiroshima	21	24	1	.467	8
Hanshin	21	26	0	.447	9
Yakult	18	27	0	.400	11

Pacific League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu	30	12	1	.714	—
Orix	27	17	1	.614	4
Nippon Ham	21	21	0	.500	9
Lotte	17	19	0	.472	10
Kintetsu	18	25	0	.419	12½
Daiei	11	30	2	.268	18½

Thursday's Results

Yomiuri 3, Taiyo 2
Chunichi 5, Hanshin 4
Hiroshima 7, Yakult 5, 10 innings
Lotte 4, Seibu 3, 10 innings
Orix 10, Daiei 5

BASKETBALL

NBA Finals

DETROIT vs. PORTLAND
Detroit leads series 1-0
Tuesday, June 5
Detroit 105, Portland 99
Thursday, June 7
Portland at Detroit
Sunday, June 10
Detroit at Portland
Tuesday, June 12
Detroit at Portland
Thursday, June 14
Detroit at Portland, if necessary
Sunday, June 17
Portland at Detroit, if necessary
Tuesday, June 19
Portland at Detroit, if necessary

All-NBA Teams

Balloting results for the 1990 All-NBA teams as voted by a nationwide panel of media with first-place votes in parentheses and total points:

First Team

Forwards — Charles Barkley, Philadelphia (91), 456; Karl Malone, Utah (90), 456. Center — Patrick Ewing, New York (44), 344. Guards — Magic Johnson, LA Lakers (91), 458; Michael Jordan, Chicago (90), 453.

Second Team

Forwards — Tom Chambers, Phoenix (1), 224; Larry Bird, Boston, (7), 209. Center — Akeem Olajuwon, Houston (42), 326. Guards — John Stockton, Utah (2), 241; Kevin Johnson, Phoenix, 177.

Third Team

Forwards — Chris Mullin, Golden State, 60; James Worthy, LA Lakers. 55. Center — David Robinson, San Antonio (7), 160. Guards — Clyde Drexler, Portland, 113; Joe Dumars, Detroit, 94.

Others receiving votes

Terry Cummings, 54; Isiah Thomas and Dominique Wilkins, 36; Kevin McHale, 33; Reggie Miller, 25; Fat Lever, 18; Buck Williams, 16; Terry Porter, 12; Mark Price, 9; Dennis Rodman, 7; Rodney McCray (1), 5; Rolando Blackman and Mitch Richmond, 4; Derek Harper, Bernard King, Robert Parish, 2; Tony Campbell, Eddie Johnson, Jeff Malone, Rick Mahorn, Charles Oakley, Rickey Pierce, Scottie Pippen, Charles Smith, and John "Hot Rod" Williams, 1.

TENNIS

French Open

Women's Singles
Semi-Finals

Steffi Graf (1), West Germany, def. Jana Novotna (7), Czechoslovakia, 6-1, 6-2; Monica Seles (2), Yugoslavia, def. Jennifer Capriati, U.S., 6-2, 6-2.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League

CALIFORNIA—Activated Dick Schofield, shortstop, from the 21-day disabled list. Waived Mark Clear, pitcher.

MILWAUKEE—Optioned Tom Filer, pitcher, to Denver, American Association. Activated Juan Nieves, pitcher, from the 21-day disabled list and sent him to Beloit of Midwest League to complete a rehabilitation assignment. Signed Donald Blair, James McDonald, Kurt Archer and Marshall Boze, pitchers; Robert Benjamin, outfielder; David Wrona, shortstop; and Tim Carter, first baseman.

NEW YORK—Fired Bucky Dent, manager; Champ Summers, batting coach; Joe Sparks, third base coach; and Gary Tuck, bullpen catcher. Named Carl "Stump" Merrill manager and Gene Michael, Buck Showalter and Marc Hill coaches.

SEATTLE—Assigned the contract of Mickey Brantley, outfielder, from Calgary, Pacific Coast League to Milwaukee's Denver farm club in the American Association. Received Frank Bellck, infielder, from Milwaukee's Stockton farm club in the California League and assigned him to San Bernadino, California League.

TEXAS—Activated Nolan Ryan, pitcher, from the 15-day disabled list. Optioned Brian Bohanon, pitcher, to Oklahoma City, American Association. Assigned Jose Guzman, pitcher, to Charlotte, Florida State League on medical rehabilitation.

TORONTO—Assigned Jimmy Key, pitcher, to Dunedin, Florida State League for rehabilitation. Signed Alan Rhea and David Marcon, pitchers; Scott Miller and Mat Hudik, infielders; and Howard Battle, outfielder.

National League

CINCINNATI—Signed Greg Marsheim, Dan Tobin and Mike Ferry, pitchers, and Kevin Rizzo, second baseman.

NEW YORK—Signed Aaron Ledesma, shortstop, and Michael Patrizi, catcher.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

ORLANDO—Named Brian Hill assistant coach.

WASHINGTON—Re-signed Charles Jones, center, to a multiyear contract.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

CHICAGO—Sold that Andrew J. McKenna and Patrick G. Ryan have acquired 20 percent of the team.

DALLAS—Ed "Too Tall" Jones, defensive end, retired.

NEW YORK—Signed Freeman McNeil, running back, to a series of one-year contracts.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Jeff Feagles, punter.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

CHICAGO—Said that Mike Keenan, head coach, will also assume the role of general manager. Named Bob Pulford senior vice president. Signed Dominik Hasek, goaltender, and Frantisek Kucera, defenseman.

DETROIT—Signed Johan Garpenlov, left wing, to a three-year contract.

EDMONTON—Said that Reijo Ruotsalainen, defenseman, has signed with a European team.

MINNESOTA—Said that Norman Green has acquired 51 percent of the team. Named Green chairman and governor, and Howard Baldwin president and alternate governor.

QUEBEC—Named Dave Chambers coach.

VANCOUVER—Signed Eric Murano, forward.

COLLEGE

ALBERTUS MAGNUS—Named George Bedocs men's soccer coach.

BUTLER—Named Mary Ann Rohleder senior associate athletic director.

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE—Named William Wuyke men's track coach.

CORTLAND STATE—Named Dave Murray football coach.

DRAKE—Named Rob Ash interim athletic director.

IDAHO STATE—Named Randy Hoffman athletic director.

ILLINOIS-CHICAGO—Named Eileen McMahon women's basketball coach.

KUTZTOWN— Rick Binder, men's basketball coach, resigned.

MARYLAND—Bobby Goeltz, men's and women's tennis coach, resigned.

MINNESOTA—Suspended Andre Davis, linebacker; Demetrius Fowles, tight end; and Steve Rhem, wide receiver, from the football team indefinitely for violating team rules.

N.C. CHARLOTTE—Said that Jeff Mullins, athletic director and men's basketball coach, has resigned the athletic director's job to become associate vice chancellor for public service. Named Judy Rose athletic director and Ellyn Bertsos women's softball coach.

NOTRE DAME—Named Chris Petrucelli women's soccer coach.

PURDUE—Named Susan Stump women's golf coach.

SAN JOSE STATE— Randy Hoffman, athletic director, resigned.

TEXAS A&M—Named Ted Nelson track and field coach.

TEXAS TECH—Named Jeff Mitchell women's golf coach.

WYOMING—Named Kurt Smitz skiing coach.

ROLAND GARROS
PARIS
OFFICIAL TIMER
SEIKO

OBSERVER

Among the Puritans

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — It was a wedding reception. I was at the bar working on my third glass of ginger ale and gnawing a piece of carrot. At the buffet I had already eaten three pieces of celery and had switched to the carrot to be on the safe side.

You never know when you'll pick up a newspaper and find science has discovered celery causes cancer. A carrot is better anyhow if you're going to the bar. It's sort of like a cigarette, only orange and thicker, and what good is a bar without a cigarette? Also you cannot look like a man with savoir-faire while eating celery at a bar.

I was drinking ginger ale because they say ginger ale has no caffeine. I don't know why caffeine is bad. America won World War II on caffeine. And cigarettes and hard whisky. All of which are now forbidden.

Standing at the bar, I wondered: "Suppose Hitler had been born 50 years later: Would we now be Nazis because we're too health-conscious to ride the caffeine, whisky and cigarettes to victory the way we did in World War II?"

"Or," I wondered, "could we maybe have won without caffeine, tobacco and whisky? Not likely. America has since given up these vices and now needs 10 or 15 years just to get a new warplane off the drawing board, and even then you can't be sure it'll fly."

It felt wrong to be wondering like this at the bar. Bars are for brooding, or used to be when I was a child. In those days there were movies in which people sat in bars brooding so beautifully that I could hardly wait to become 21 so I could frequent bars and brood the years away. Yes, shameful to say, I yearned to brood in bars just as young men today yearn to own German automobiles.

To the ginger-ale drinker beside me I said: "Did you ever think we'd live to see a day when American lads would rather own German cars than brood in bars?"

Instead of replying civilly, he said: "You sound melancholy. Are you aware that you could be seriously depressed? You'd better see a psychiatrist."

This was the first indication I'd had that my being depressed might annoy people. I had deliberately decided to be melancholy because it seemed like something you could still get away with.

I hate to annoy people, and recently it had become harder and harder to avoid doing so. More and more, it seemed that people were going out of their way to find things to be annoyed about. More and more, they seemed eager to hop all over you and pummel you because they were annoyed by something you did every day of your life, or said, or wore, or thought.

□

"Look," I said to my companion in ginger ale, "I am attending a lavish wedding reception where no expense has been spared to provide gaiety —"

"Exactly," said he. "Be happy."

"— no expense spared to provide gaiety," I persisted. "Yet I cannot have a martini or two."

"I should hope not," he said.

"I cannot smoke."

"Socially reprehensible," he said. "In fact, it might provoke decent, right-thinking people to throw you out."

"I cannot eat the rich meats, the delicious cheeses or the thick creamy pastries available, but must instead gnaw on this rabbit food."

"Shows you're not one of those self-indulgent swine who inflate the national health care bill by stuffing on killer foods."

"No caffeine."

"No civilized person uses such artificial stimulants anymore."

"Look around you," I said to him. "The room is filled with women of infinite beauty and great desirability, but I must refuse to look at them."

"And rightly so," he said. "Sex is over."

"So you see," I explained, "I have decided to be depressed. Until this very moment I'd thought that being depressed was the one thing a man could still do without having the full weight of American civilization crush him until he joins the Puritan movement."

"It won't do," said he, ordering another ginger ale. "It just won't do."

"I can't even be depressed?"

"If it really made you miserable, it might be permitted," he said, "but you are obviously enjoying it. The enjoyable is forbidden."

I have been very happy ever since and eat many carrots.

New York Times Service

Opposition Mounted To Bush Arts Proposal

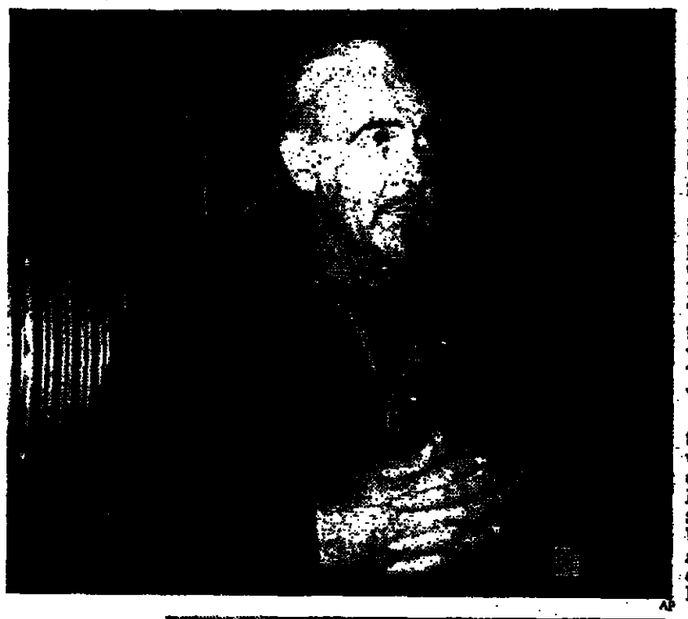
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Some members of the House panel that oversees the National Endowment for the Arts refuse to go along with the Bush administration's recommendation that the endowment be reauthorized for one year without any restrictions, rather than the usual five years.

The arts agency has come under fire from many in Congress for funding homoerotic photographs by the late Robert Mapplethorpe and a photograph by Andres Serrano of a crucifix in a jar of urine.

The Second Flowering of Sean Connery

By Eugene Robinson
Washington Post Service



AP

Connery now, filming in Buenos Aires, and Connery then, as a certain British secret agent whose name now makes him wince.

BUENOS AIRES — "You get certain actors and actresses," says Sean Connery, almost shouting over the din of a set where the measured anarchy of moviemaking is at full pitch, "who rise to prominence in cyclical periods — Meryl Streep, Jack Nicholson, Dustin Hoffman, Al Pacino. Once you are in that sort of club, as it were, you're with-it."

Connery, at 59, is about as with-it as an actor could be. Known throughout the world for his portrayal, starting nearly three decades ago, of a certain British secret agent (whose name now makes him wince), Connery is in the midst of a second flowering. Roles — and accolades — are pouring in at a frantic pace.

A bare-bones résumé might read something like "Hunk makes good, hunk goes away to pupate, hunk returns transmogrified into actor." But like a lot of simple stories, this one isn't.

He always worked at his acting, he says: "The James Bond films were hugely successful and highly commercial, but they weren't as easy as they looked." He never went away: "I've been working pretty steadily for 30 years." And the aura of hunkdom clings as strongly as ever to a man named by People magazine last year as the sexiest on the planet — though his reaction to that unsolicited U.S. title is: "Thank God I'm in Argentina."

Connery has been in Buenos Aires with actor Christopher Lambert and director Russell Mulcahy filming "Highlander II," sequel to a 1986 film (about sword-wielding immortals) that did very well everywhere but the United States, where it had only middling success. Shooting was arranged to require only two weeks of Connery's time, a concession to his busy schedule.

Saying he's "busy" is like saying Connery looks good for his age, or for anyone's age — true enough, but a criminal understatement. The man is everywhere.

His beat-cop-turned-anti-mob-crusader in Brian De Palma's "The Untouchables" three years ago won him the Academy Award for Best Supporting Actor. His performance as Professor Henry Jones in Steven Spielberg's "Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade" last year was widely seen as a gem. He anchors one of this year's big draws as the brooding Soviet submarine commander Ramius in "The Hunt for Red October."

Smash after smash after smash. He also gets an asterisk for Sidney Lumet's "Family Business," which — despite its stars, Connery, Dustin Hoffman and Matthew Broderick — was a commercial disappointment.

Not yet released is the film version of John le Carré's glasnost-era spy thriller, "The Russia House," in which Connery plays an idealistic, alcoholic British publisher who is buried alive by affairs of the heart and questions of nuclear-war theology. Months down the road will come the release of "Highlander." In the meantime, Connery will try to make his residences in Monaco and the Bahamas feel like more than just mailing addresses.

"When one gets into this kind of cycle, home is where the work is," he says. "On 'Russia House' I suddenly found myself in Russia, in Portugal, in London, in Vancouver, all on the same movie."

But he says he loves working, even if he does not love quite all the movies he has made. "I think that over the years, 60 percent is a good average." Is that his personal average? "Well, I simply mean that it's a good average, one I think an actor can be proud of."

All this recent activity has left two distinct images of Connery, Sean Then and Sean Now.

Sean Then is the complete rake, dark-haired, dangerous, dashing in black tie, shaken-not-stirred martini at his elbow while he dominates the baccarat table with his casually tossed-out snippets of perfect French and his sly sideways glances that set the contessa all aflutter.

Sean Now has softer edges. The hair is mostly gone (although for his role in "Highlander" he wears a flowing hairpiece gathered in a ponytail), and what remains has long since turned to silver. He is taller, around 6 feet 3, and slimmer than he looks on screen, especially in his recent films, which leave the impression that he has put on a bit of weight. Still, age has given him a new solidity. If Sean Then dazzled the camera, Sean Now quietly commands it.

Undiminished, perhaps even enhanced, are the glint in the eye, the set of the jaw, the arch of the brow that establish presence. "There are only seven genuine movie stars in the world today," Steven Spielberg was once quoted as saying, "and Sean is one of them."

If there is a new Connery role, it is that of the Older Mentor who still can summon a bit of fire when the situation demands — Jimmy Malone in "The Untouchables," Baskerville in "The Name of the Rose," Henry Jones in "Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade," Ramirez in the "Highlander" films.

But he resists any new typecasting or labeling — "I don't think you can identify any continuing character" — and says he is led to film projects by his taste, not by the multimillion-dollar salaries he routinely receives or by some elusive calculation of box office potential.

"I don't think anybody is terribly good at predicting whether a film is successful," he says. "I think it's successful if you make the film that you thought it was. If you think a project is interesting, if you think it's a challenge, if you think it helps you progress in some way, then you go ahead. If not, then there's not really a great deal of point in doing it. If you just want to be commercial — well, that's a main reason I got out of the James Bond thing."

The "Bond thing," the near-total melding of actor and character that for a while produced a kind of hybrid being, Sean-Connery-as-James-Bond, used to rankle. But Connery says he's finally left it behind. "That's over," he responds to an invitation to talk about the old days, patiently but with a tone that brooks no further inquiry. "It's been done so much that I really don't want to get into it."

He was born Thomas Connery, son of a truck driver, in Edinburgh, and raised in working-class tenements. He dropped out of school at 13, did a stint in the Royal Navy and entered show business, so to speak, in 1953 as a contestant in the Mr. Universe pageant. He lost, but discovered acting and got his first break as a member of the chorus in a production of "South Pacific."

Advised that an actor should be literate, he went to the library and read. Conscious of the need to refine his voice, he read into a tape recorder. He did a BBC production of "Requiem for a Heavyweight" and several forgettable appearances in films for 20th Century-Fox, which had signed him, before getting the fateful call from producers Cubby Broccoli and Harry Saltzman.

Bond, James Bond, was born in 1962 — the real deal, not George Lazenby, not Roger Moore, certainly not Timothy Dalton.

Paid just $16,500 for the first Bond film, "Dr. No," he now is in the mega-salary range. Money is important, he has said, because he's "been ripped off so many times." But over the years he has at times worked for next to nothing, if the project was right, and without a lot of fanfare he has donated heavily to some charities, particularly the Scottish International Education Trust Fund.

For some time Connery has been bothered by a problem with his throat, and at one point he had some nonmalignant polyps removed. At times his voice takes on a parched tone, and he seems to try to conserve it, using it sparingly.

He describes himself as something of an outsider. "If I lived in Britain or in the U.S., I suppose I would become more a part of one scene or the other," he says. "But I live neither here nor there. I don't really identify with being British or American. I don't have a press agent. I just go on with the work."

He says he is "interested in finding something" to direct, and was all set to go on an Australian project before the deal fell apart. Until that comes up, he plans to continue working at a pace that would break the back of actors half his age.

"Some careers are longer, some are shorter," he says. "I've been able to work since 1960 — that's 30 years. If the material is very good stuff, it takes me along."

PEOPLE

Aerosmith Is 2d Winner Of Rock-Artist Award

Aerosmith, the hard-driving rock band, was named artist of the year Wednesday at the second annual International Rock Awards in New York. **Tom Petty's** "Full Moon Fever" was named album of the year, while **Don Henley** was honored as songwriter of the year. Guitarist **Eric Clapton** was honored as a living legend. Newcomer of the year was **Alannah Myles**. The **Rolling Stones** "Steel Wheels" tour was named tour of the year and their pay-per-view "Rolling Stones and Friends" the media event of the year. Most valuable player awards were presented to **Steven Tyler** of Aerosmith and solo artist **Bonnie Raitt**.

□

Fans of **Michael Jackson** can relax: the pop superstar's chest pains were caused by an inflammation of his ribs, medical tests showed, possibly brought on by over-exertion. The pains began during a dance-exercise session. His spokesman said he would be released from the hospital shortly.

□

James Moran has worked for the city of Lakeland, Florida, for 20 years. In appreciation, the city fathers gave him a plaque and a certificate for a free dinner for two. His order: three lobster tails, 33 orders of shrimp cocktail, four dozen oysters and an assortment of other seafood and steaks. The bill: $510. Unamused, city officials suspended him for two weeks and demoted him from his $39,000-a-year job to one that pays $11,000 less.

□

Harrison Ford is donating the bullwhip he used in his Indiana Jones movies to help raise funds for a new archaeology studies building at University College, part of London University. "We asked him for something we could sell because he is so famous we were sure it would gain public attention for our appeal, and it was nicer than asking him for money," said **Cathy Gianngrande**, who is organizing the funding appeal. "He brought archaeology alive for the general public," she added.

□

The writer **James Michener** learned that a judge in White Plains, New York, had sentenced three anti-Semitic vandals to learn about the Nazi Holocaust by, in part, reading one of his books, "Poland," which deals with the subject. Michener contacted Judge John Carey and asked him to tell the three young men: "Fellows, what you're doing is wrong. You will stain yourselves if you follow that route. Get off that doomed train right now."

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